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LOCAL NOTICES.

Lard Oil.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.—For the last Sixty days we have been unable to fill promptly all the orders sent us for oil. Having increased your force on the 1st inst., we shall be able henceforth to supply any demand made upon us. P. Sellers & Co.

Judge Marshall's Decision as to the Accuracy of the Fairbanks Scales.

A lawsuit which arose from a discrepancy of weights between one of Fairbanks' Scales, in use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and one of another manufacturer, was recently tried in the Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore. The case occupied the court two days, and Judge Marshall, in delivering his decision, stated, as the result of the evidence, that the accuracy of "Fairbanks' Scales" was established beyond all question. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 102 Second avenue.

R. E. Breed & Co.

Have the latest designs of silver plated ware. Call and examine their variety, at 100 Wood street.

Its Effect

Is Marvellous.
Hall's Vegetable
Sicilian Hair Renewer.

It is a perfect, safe and powerful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "roll" or "pomatum." Softens brush dry and wiry hair into beautiful silken tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores gray hair to its original color.

The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good; you will see the natural color returning every day, and

Before You Know It,

the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.

One dime each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., proprietors. For sale by all druggists. MWF*

At 100 Wood Street,

Can be found the latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, also E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Aniline Dyes.

We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the new colors, including Solferina, blue and green and are prepared to sell them very low.

MCCLEARAN & MCKENNAN.
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

China Ware.

A large assortment, embracing every variety of tea-set patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

China Ware.

The newest patterns; elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment. Just received, a fine line of China ware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

No Fire.

But great excitement, caused by the rush of people for the celebrated Aromatic Furniture polish. Sold only by Hamilton & Arnold, 70 Market street, corner of the Diamond, sole agent.

FIRST EDITION

12 O'CLOCK, M.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

P. Burke was shot by R. Donohugh in a political dispute in New York yesterday morning. The latter was a candidate for Alderman.

Monday night Mike McCoole and Tom Kelly gave George E. Doulass, a correspondent of the N. Y. *Clipper*, a terrible beating at the saloon of the former in St. Louis. Edward Gaillie, a friend of Young's, was also seriously pounded. Douglass had written some strictures on McCoole and Kelly. The latter two were arrested.

An affray took place Monday night in the saloon, 375 South Canal street, Chicago, between Patrick Callaghan, train master on the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and Jim Hickey, a barber, in which Callaghan was so badly stabbed that he will die.

The rotary bleecher in the paper mill of Black, at Marseilles, Illinois, exploded Monday evening at four o'clock, entirely demolishing the building, and killing Mr. Dishong and Mrs. Mrs. Wilson, dangerously injuring James C. Stratton and Wm. Thompson, and slightly injuring several others.

Five small children of a Scandinavian emigrant family died on Monday on the cars of the Michigan Central Railroad, near Detroit. Their bodies were taken to Chicago. Another, and the only one remaining alive, is at the point of death with the same disease.

The case of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad suit was resumed at Rochester yesterday. Several witnesses in addition to those testified to the bad character of the men brought to Albany to attend the election on the 2d inst. in September, and to vote for Fisk and Gould ticket. The case for Ramsey & Co. then closed, and David Dudley Field opened his case for the Company.

Four natives of Japan, two of royal blood and two of the nobility, are sojourning in Chicago.

A letter received Monday night in New York from Havana gives details of barbarities practiced on negroes suspected of being engaged in conspiring to burn plantations near Sagua, who were shot in the presence of all the negroes of eight estates, and about a dozen whipped with from eight to one hundred to one thousand lashes. Arms for the Cubans have been landed at Magarita. Gen. Jordan was arrested on Gibaras with a heavy column. Spanish troops have been sent to the neighborhood of Sagua.

John Fields, who murdered his brother-in-law, George Mathews, in Cascade township, Ignominy County, Pa., on the 18th of May, was executed yesterday.

The bridge over the river on the Portland and Kennebec Railroad near Augusta, Me., was burned last Wednesday. A new bridge was immediately commenced, intended to be finished yesterday, but as the last bench was being placed, the gap was held too long, and the bench fell, carrying with it the whole bridge, ten workmen and the Superintendent of the road. Five of the workmen were injured, none seriously.

The Red River packet steamer Richmond struck a sawyer twelve miles below Shreveport, La., on the 2d inst., and sunk. She is a total loss. This was one of the best boats in the trade. No lives lost.

Election returns from Eastern Texas indicate a majority for Hamilton.

The steamer Marathon, from Liverpool, has arrived at Boston.

Samuel Speaks, an old and respected citizen of Arkadelphia, Ark., committed suicide on Tuesday last by shooting himself through the body. Temporary insanity, caused by loss of property, was the cause.

Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, has sent a message to the Legislature, stating that there are six hundred and six convicts in the penitentiary; that said institution is eighty thousand dollars in debt, and that it cannot now purchase the necessary supplies of provisions for its wants.

The election for United States Senator from Kentucky to succeed T. C. McCreery takes place on Tuesday, the 14th inst. The most prominent candidates are Congressman Stolladay, Geo. Stevenson, R. C. Wintersmith, and the present incumbent. The chances of McCreery appear to be hopeless.

Edward Hunt, a youth of sixteen, residing with his widowed mother near Trezevant, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, was murdered Monday last by a negro bullwhacker named White and Grant, whom he interruped while abusing cattle.

Extensive preparations are making at Indianapolis for the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, to take place on the 15th and 16th inst. Officers and privates alike are invited.

The Indiana State Christian Convention met yesterday at Terre Haute. The attendance is large.

Nicholas M. Melody was hanged at Goodrich, Canada, yesterday, for the murder of his stepmother and father, about nine months ago.

The body of Pat Carrol, a trader, was found yesterday on the track of the Cincinnati Railroad, near Fewter Valley, Ky., horribly mutilated, several trains having passed over it. he cause of the accident is not known.

A barge of hay from Vevay, Ind., struck one of the bridge trestling at Louisville, yesterday morning, and sank immediately. Loss 1,000, partly insured. The trestling tilted into the river and was lost. The accident will further delay the completion of the bridge.

Edward Kidd, one of the proprietors of the Incinnati *Gazette*, was hurt seriously but not dangerously, yesterday, by being thrown from the

A Philadelphia telegram says: About five this afternoon, while the building of the Commercial Exchange in process of being fitted up, a large chandelier in the upper hall fell, blowing an immense rush of gas, which took fire and for a few seconds the whole structure was in flames. Nothing remains except the walls and lower story, which was arched with masonry and fire proof. The building was erected on the site of the old Penn mansion, and dedicated in March last. The building cost $20,000. The lower story was occupied by the Tradesmen's National Bank, Louis Audenried & Co., coal shippers; office of the Atlantic Petroleum Company, Montgomery, Bell & Co., stock and exchange brokers and merchants. Being entirely apart from surrounding buildings, the fire did not spread. The amount of insurance has not been ascertained but is estimated at $100,000. A large number of persons were in the building at the time, and made narrow escapes, one leaping from the windows. An operator of the Western Union Telegraph Company escaped from a second story window.

The Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county yesterday overruled the motion of the Hon. Mottlier of America for a new trial in the Commonwealth tax case.

WASHINGTON.

Punishment of Office Getting.

Bill Making it a Penal Offense for Congressmen to Act as Office Getters—Reorganization of the Treasury Department—World's Fair—Pork Packing and Revenue—The Tariff on Pig Iron.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1869.

Reorganization of the Treasury Department.

The bill for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, which was brought in to-day by Mr. Dawes, originates in the Second Comptroller's office. It may or may not have the indorsement of Secretary Boutwell, and Mr. Dawes was careful to say that he had not given it an examination. It increases salaries and reduces the number of clerks. The last section embodies the most important feature of the Civil Service bill, in that it says, "no clerks shall be appointed except on favorable report of a board of three examiners, to be named by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The Proposed World's Fair.

The folks here interested in the proposed world's fair at Washington, in 1870, have said all the while that they would not ask Congress for any money, but they had the bill introduced to-day, and it contains the usual clause giving a sum of money, the amount not being specified. The capital stock of the concern is fixed at three million dollars. About one hundred persons are named as corporators.

Office Getting Congressmen.

The speech of Senator Trumbull on his bill making it a penal offense for members of Congress to have anything to do with office getting, unless called on for information by the President or head of department, attracts a good deal of attention in official circles. He was very much in earnest, and will do all that one man can to get the bill through. The bill is likely to make spirited discussion.

The "Globe."

A change is announced relative to the *Congressional Globe*. Instead of being published at noon, it now comes out at seven in the morning, and hereafter will print no news. It only the debates of Congress, and a few advertisements. It will not appear at all during the recess of Congress, and under the new arrangement becomes really the excessive organ of Congress. It remains in the same hands as last year.

Pork Packing.

Mr. Judd's bill of yesterday, declaring that the packing of pork and beef shall not be treated as a manufacture under the Revenue laws, will undoubtedly pass. Commissioner Delano has expressed himself grounded in the present law, which classed it as a manufacture, and Ways and Means will report a bill in a short time.

Tariff on Pig Iron.

The Ways and Means Committee spent most of to-day's session in talking about the tariff on Iron. No vote was taken, but the discussion indicated that the duty on pig iron cannot be raised from the present rate of nine dollars per ton, and that it is likely to be reduced to seven dollars.

Removal of the Capital.

St. Louis parties interested in the removal of the Capital distributed to-day a large quantity of documents setting their views, among congressmen and others.

China Ware.

The newest patterns; elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment. Just received, a fine line of China ware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

WASHINGTON, December 7.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A large number of visitors were at the Executive Mansion this morning, including being Senators and Representatives, nearly all of whom had interviews with the President, and congratulations concerning his message were exchanged. Among them were Senators Morton, Cole, Thayer, Nye, Corbett, Stockton, Hamlin and many others. The Virginia Speaker Blaire, and many others. The Virginia Senators, Messrs. Lewis and Johnson, with other members of the Virginia delegation from Virginia, had interviews with the President, and expressed themselves in the most emphatic terms as to the message that Virginia be promptly admitted. Governor Walker, of Georgia, had a short conversation with the President.

COMMITTEE WORK.

The Reconstruction Committee has arranged a meeting on Thursday, to consider the question of the admission of Virginia.

The Committee of Elections has appointed a subcommittee to examine and report upon testimony in the Louisiana contested election cases.

THE TARIFF ON IRON.

The Ways and Means Committee had received to-day a report from Mr. Kelley, of the sub-Committee, having reference to the duties on iron stand gener ally at present, but more particularly on steel and nickel. Indications are that the Committee will propose only a little change in the present tariff on the present duty, nine dollars. The Committee are not likely to be ready to report before next week.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

At a conference of Republican members of the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Morrill was finally agreed on for Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and member of the Library Committee, both to be promotions, a decision which leaves the place of Fessenden on the Foreign Committee, and Mr. Craigin become chairman of the Library Committee, in place of Grimes, resigned, Mr. Anthony having declined it. The Senatorial caucus named to fill vacancies will be nominated in open Senate for formal appointment.

THE COTTON CROP.

A misconception in regard to the size of the cotton crop published by the Department of Agriculture has been current in commercial circles. The highest estimate made has been 2,500,000 bales. All figures in the Commissioner's report to the President are 2,700,000 bales.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Murder and Robbery by Blackfeet Indians in Montana—General Hancock Appealed to for Assistance.

CHICAGO, December 7.—Important news reached Lieutenant General Sheridan's headquarters to-day, concerning Indian depredations in Montana Territory. The Blackfeet Indians, who are very numerous in that territory, have left their reservation, organized into mounted war parties, and are robbing and murdering wherever they can in most shocking manner. A mass meeting of citizens of the territory was recently held at Helena, at which an official report was prepared, addressed to Gen. Hancock, communicating the facts to Washington, and a committee of permanent citizens deputized to confer with Gen. Hancock, the citizens at St. Paul. The address sets forth in detail the sufferings of white settlers at the hands of the Indians, and asks that the people of the territory be allowed to raise among themselves a sufficient force of organized militia to protect their towns and settlements, and chastise marauding savages when they appear. The Grand Jury of the Territory, composed of the best citizens, have also prepared a report setting forth the same facts, and sent it to Gen. Hancock.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, December 7, 1869.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The election for Mayor, Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen, Police Justices, Civil Justices, and School Trustees, passed off to-day without disturbance or importance. Little interest was manifested in the result by the majority of citizens, and the vote was light, Tammany was victorious in every quarter. Mayor Hall will continue in office two years more. Several arrests were made for attempts at illegal voting.

The Republicans elected one Alderman and seven Assistant Aldermen, and twenty-one members chosen to each board. The only features of interest are the election of Florence Scannell, who was shot a few days ago in a riot but is recovering, as Alderman, over the Tammany candidate, and of Thomas De Witt, Independent Democral, over Tammany, as Police Justice in the Eighth Judicial District.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY PIERREPONT

Is in Washington for the purpose of consulting the President in regard to the drawback frauds, the Spanish gunboat difficulty and other matters. The gunboats will probably be released on Wednesday.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Nevada, from Liverpool, has arrived.

RED RIVER REBELLION.

The Hudson's Bay Company Deny Complicity in the Insurrection.

CHICAGO, December 7.—A special from St. Paul says a gentleman in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, just arrived there, publishes a statement in the St. Paul papers that the reported complicity of the Hudson Bay Company in the Red river rebellion is false. On the contrary the company have protested strongly against the indulgence of Canadians in the movement, and have repeatedly tried to impress on the insurgents the necessity of their withdrawing. It is difficult to ascertain the number of men under arms, but many insurgents have returned to their native isles. The company have nothing of the conspiracy to capture Fort Garry, and were unprepared themselves. Had Gov. McTavish been in good health the fort would probably not have been captured by the insurgents.

Murder Trial at Ironton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WOOSTER, OHIO, December 6.

The December term of the Court of Common Pleas of this county, Judge William Reed, of Millersburg, presiding, commenced its session to-day. There are one hundred and seventy-four cases on the civil docket. Among other important cases on the criminal docket that will be tried in this term is that of Valentine Sieb, indicted for murder in the first degree. His case is set for January 4th, 1870.

Probable Murder at Columbia, Ind.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBIA CITY, IND., December 6, 1869.

In a drunken row, to-day, Charles Howell stabbed Lewis Lavine three times in the abdomen and four times in the head. Lavine's recovery is considered doubtful. Howell was arrested and lodged in jail to await trial.

Ohio River at Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, O., December 7, 1869.

Boats down to-day: Fleetwood at 9 P. M. Up: Ohio No. 4 at 1 P. M.; Charmer at 9 P. M. River falling fast; weather clear and cold. H.

Urling, Follansbee & Co's Rule.

These merchant tailors have but *one price*. Those requiring gent's or boys clothing made up in fashionable style, need not be told more concerning an establishment than the rule adopted at 121 Wood street, corner Fifth avenue. †

RECONSTRUCTION.

The State of Affairs in Georgia.

General Terry Recommends that the State be Remanded to a Military District—The Condition of Things in Mississippi, Virginia, Texas, Arkansas and Other Southern Districts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1869.

Georgia.

The annual report of the Secretary of War is accompanied by numerous sub-reports, some of which are of high importance. That of General Alfred H. Terry, commanding the district of Georgia, is in view of the recommendation in the President's message, and in the further view of the bill to be taken up in the Senate to-morrow, of the highest interest. It is dated 11th August, 1869, and is as follows:

"Soon after I assumed command of this Department a letter from Hon. Henry Wilson, then President of the United States was referred to me, with instructions to investigate and report upon matters therein mentioned. The following is a copy of that letter, and of the indorsement placed upon it by the General commanding the army, viz:"

DEAR SIR: Can nothing be done to stop the outrages in Georgia? These political murders should cease. Nothing animated the people more in the canvass than the idea that rebel outrages should be stopped. These were checked much by your election. Still they go on, and many of our best friends say that we do nothing to stop them, and that we say nothing about them, and fear that unless something is done, many of our firmest, most devoted friends will grow disheartened. Cannot a proclamation in regard to Georgia be issued? Cannot these criminals be caught by the army and punished? I am sure something should be attempted. Martial law is this day needed in that, the worst of all the States, for the security of the friends of the country. Yours truly,

HENRY WILSON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, WASHINGTON, June 7th, 1869. Respectfully referred to the Commanding General Department of the South for investigation and report.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

"I have delayed the report thus called for until the present time, in order that I might become acquainted with the condition of affairs in Georgia by experience in administration. Now I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the situation here demands the interposition of the National Government, if the legal tariffs and property may be protected, freedom of speech and political action secured, and the rights and liberties of the freedmen maintained. This opinion is based upon complaints made to me, the reports of officers detailed to investigate alleged outrages, and upon statements of many persons of respectability and high position from different parts of the State, in whose representations I must repose confidence, some of whom have given me information only under a pledge of secrecy, the disclosure of which would be followed by certain assassination. I would be glad to be able to communicate a part of this information, but I cannot. Murders have been and are frequent. The abuse in various ways of the blacks is too common to excite notice. There can be no doubt of the existence of numerous insurrectionary organizations known as 'Kuklux Klans,' who, shielded by their disguise, by the secrecy of their movements and by the terror which they inspire, frighten crime with impunity. I have in great reason to believe that in some cases local magistrates are in sympathy with members of these organizations. In many places they are screened by them, and dare not attempt to punish them. To punish such offenders by civil proceedings would be a difficult task, even if the guilty parties could be excluded, and to which all eligible persons elected to serve on juries were white or black, shall be admitted. Such a Legislature would, I believe, even if it could be had, invest the Executive with such powers as would enable him to keep the peace, protect life and property, and maintain law and order without resuming military control would, it appears to me, be a very simple one. All that would be required is an order from the President countermanding General Orders No. 85, Adjutant General's Office, July 20th, 1868, in response to No. 105, Headquarters Third Military District, July 20, 1868, and assigning an officer to the command of the District, excepting the States of Florida and Arkansas. This action I respectfully recommend."

Gen. Halleck, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, indorses the letter of General Terry, as follows;

"I cannot concur entirely in the views of General Terry, as expressed in his letter so long a time of the State Government of Georgia to the President and highest military authorities, for the latter officers to declare void the laws and declare their own acts illegal and void, would not only seriously embarrass affairs, but produce much harm. Should Congress, however, decide to return the State to the condition of a military district under the reconstruction laws, on the ground that it had not yet complied with those laws, the case would be very different. I therefore respectfully recommend that the matter be left for the action of Congress."

Mississippi.

The report of General Albert D. Ames, commanding the District of Mississippi, contains the following relative to the condition of things in that State on the 28th of October last:

"The appointment of troops for the ordinary routine of post duty, has been confined almost exclusively to expeditions into the country for the purpose of arresting and bringing prisoners who had been guilty of murder or other serious offenses, by which were endangered the safety of persons and quiet of communities. By numerous reports at these headquarters it appears that the disturbances of the lawlessness have their origin in political animosities and incapacity or corruption of many to recognize the change resulting from the late war in the relations of the freed people. A prevailing sentiment in many sections of the State has been that while those who entertain political views adverse to that from the community should be driven therefrom, and that the blacks should be, if necessary, held in the rights undoubtedly theirs by law, at least seriously curtailed in the exercise of them. Supported by public opinion, a few men, in defiance of law, commit murders and outrages. The civil officers in the first case, in the line duties, if he be a friend of the administration. The assistance of troops becomes very difficult. The parties to be arrested are rarely undertake to aid the civil or military authorities, and if so, hesitatingly, and if possible secretly. Under such circumstances protection to persons in the exercise of said property is impossible. The cases are not numerous where violence has been offered the regularly constituted authorities, and in those instances acts were committed generally by individuals, who nevertheless were secreted and shielded by the people. One of the most deliberate and cold blooded cases of the kind was the murder in the streets of Vicksburg of Brevet Major J. G. Crane, Chief Commissary of this District, by General Orders, dated last April, I authorized all persons without respect to race, color or previous condition of servitude, who possess the qualifications prescribed by the laws heretofore in force in this State, to act as jurors. By the exercise of this prerogative the freed people will be able to protect themselves from unjust oppression and injustice, which will finally result in forbearance and kindness on the whites, and security to the freedmen and their property, which could not otherwise be obtained."

Virginia.

General E. R. S. Canby's report for Virginia embodies statements relative to the recent election, asks an additional appropriation for reconstruction purposes of $65,000, and has the following of general interest:

"One of the most important duties devolving on the district commander after I assumed the command, April 20th, 1869, was that of making appointments to fill vacancies in civil offices, created by the operation of the joint resolution of Congress of February 19, 1869. The total number of civil officers in the State affected by that resolution was 6,061, and of this number only 885 were found who could qualify under the law of July 31, 1862, leaving 5,176 appointments to be made. To the first of October 3,050 appointments have been made, and of those 708 have declined, resigned, been removed, or have failed to qualify, leaving 2,342 now in office and 2,834 vacancies. From the first it was found very difficult to find a full list of persons who were willing to accept offices, the duties of which, in addition to the ordinary business, or occasioned a good deal of trouble and yielded no compensation. Another embarrassment resulted from the social and political pressure that was brought to bear upon nearly all the Virginians, to whom were suggested or recommended for an office that involved the necessity of taking the oath of office prescribed by law of July 31, 1862. At the time, however, it is believed that every county has a sufficient number of qualified magistrates to organize and hold its regular courts, and with few exceptions county organization is so far completed as to be in working condition."

Texas.

The report of General J. J. Reynolds, commanding the District of Texas, is quite brief. What he has to say on the condition of the State is as follows:

"The ordinary civil machinery of the State has been in operation for some time past as necessary and practicable, by the military force of the United States. Some improvement is apparent in the disposition of juries to punish for murder and other high crimes, for suppression of lawless violence, and for the civil rights of every part of the State, and the arrest of parties indicted for the latter. It has been necessary to furnish military aid for the civil officers. These parties have usually met with limited resistance, but in two instances which ensued, several persons have been killed. With the exception of the indictments for murder had been found against these persons, and in every case they invited their fate by resisting arrest. The difficulties in the way of the lawfully constituted authorities of this State and of the United States, under the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, of February 19th, 1869, many county offices were vacated; efforts to fill vacancies thus occasioned have in many cases, been unsuccessful. Many qualified persons refuse to serve, or are unwilling to accept—on account of the probable short duration of the term, and the fact that, by the terms of the bill, the salaries of counties, unpopular. This has caused more than half the offices in the State to be filled from October 1st, 1868, to September 30, 1869, is the number of murders committed, and the number of twenty-one, acquitted thirty-eight. The number of murderers in the State during the nine months from January 1, 1869, to September 30, 1869, according to the official records, was one hundred and eighty-four, and for the eighty-four, being an average of about one and a half per day.'

Arkansas.

General Jos. A. Mower, commanding in Arkansas, reports on the general situation there as follows:

"Owing to the action of the Legislature in providing for the organization of the militia, and the prompt action of the Governor in calling martial law in November, 1868, which was followed by putting down all riots in the field, the civil authorities of that State have made themselves respected, and the laws are executed without much difficulty. This end was attained mainly through the decided action of his Excellency, Governor Clayton, assisted by the troops at my command. A conversation which I have had with a wealthy planter, a gentleman of high intelligence and education, and a political opponent of the present national administration, will serve to illustrate this difficulty. While deploring the lamentable condition to which the county in which he lives, he frankly admitted to me that were the most worthless vagabond in the country to shoot down, without provocation, the person of a freedman or a negro, believing he not only could, but would, with the county would dare to refuse to give a full force and effect; nor would they dare to testify against him, if they had the slightest knowledge of his guilt; that very many of the gangs of lawless men, who, under the name of political bearing, I believe, that some of them were guilty of murder, and I have no doubt that most of the numerous outrages upon the freedmen, and unfriendly to the race induced by their enfranchisement, I think cannot be controverted. The same difficulties which beset the civil officers in this State are encountered by negroes who seek redress for civil injuries in the local courts. Few negroes dare not do their duty toward them, and instances are not wanting where it has even been beyond the power of the magistrate to protect the negro plaintiff from violence in the court room during the progress of the trial of his case. I desire it to be understood that in making the foregoing I have no degree refer to the Judges of the Superior Courts. They are gentlemen of high character. I have every confidence that next year they will fearlessly and impartially, but it is to be observed that they cannot control the course of petty juries. They cannot compel the former to render verdicts, nor can they set aside verdicts. The Executive of the State should clearly interpose to give to all citizens that protection which is the highest object of the constitution and laws he has power neither to set aside or annul offending laws, neither has he power to compel subordinate officers to do their duty. I cannot but suppose that a great majority of the people of the State, would gladly approve of the commission of these crimes. I believe that not only would the adoption of a good order restored, peace and quiet maintained, and the laws faithfully executed by their aid to secure these ends were they not restrained by fear. They have, however, by their apprehensions, and have every confidence that the civil authorities will afford them protection in many cases, but to suffer these evils to exist without an effort to abate them, and render such suit to the rule of the disorderly and criminal classes, is, in my opinion, a flagrant commandment of the department. I have endeavored to do my duty, but could not be justified by letter of law, even if General Orders could be held to be restored to its original relations to civil affairs, without resigning my command myself to giving support to the civil authorities, and moving detachments of the force of some of the disturbed counties where their presence would have influence, and where they would be ready to be promptly called upon. I think that some good has in this way been accomplished, but the evil has by no means been reached. As department commander I can do no more than whatever may be the status of Georgia, and whatever may be the powers of any officer assigned to the command of the District created by the reconstruction acts, would possess, and I do not believe that I could properly exercise them. They are not vested in me by any assignment to the command of the Department. Where, therefore, the civil authorities refuse to act, I can only report the case to the proper authorities, and if the civil officers are in the line duty in connection therewith, I am a friend of the administration. The assistance of troops becomes very difficult. The parties to be arrested are rarely undertake to aid the civil or military authorities, and if so, hesitatingly, and if possible secretly. Under such circumstances protection to persons in the exercise of said property is impossible. The cases are not numerous where violence has been offered the regularly constituted authorities, and in those instances acts were committed generally by individuals, who nevertheless were secreted and shielded by the people. One of the most deliberate and cold blooded cases of the kind was the murder in the streets of Vicksburg of Brevet Major J. G. Crane, Chief Commissary of this District, by General Orders, dated last April, I authorized all persons without respect to race, color or previous condition of servitude, who possess the qualifications prescribed

CONGRESS.

IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED.

Repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Law—Reorganization of the Treasury Department—Abolition of the Franking Privilege—Uniform System of Naturalization—Amendment of the Banking Act and Return to Specie Payment—A Check to Office Seeking, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1869.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced and laid on the table, preparatory to reference:

By Mr. SPENCER, to amend the act of April 9th, 1866, to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish means for their vindication. The bill declares that the act is designed to extend to all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States the same right to make all persons of color competent to testify in the courts of the United States as is enjoyed by white persons. It also confers on the United States courts jurisdiction in all civil cases where persons are involved who belong to a class of persons denied by any State law equality of civil rights with white persons.

Also, a bill to reorganize the medical, pay and engineers corps of the navy, regulate and fix their absence on leave.

By Mr. CARPENTER to secure and protect the elective franchise. It imposes penalties for any wrongful act committed by any officer of the United States, in passing from one place to another, and declares that he shall not be subject to any civil process whatever in any state, territory or district, while absent from the place where he would be ready to discharge his duties, and where they would be ready to be performed. It also declares that no writ shall be issued, or any civil suit commenced against any officer of the United States Courts; provided, this shall not arrest the commencement of such suits or prosecutions between vendor and vendee; and further, that action may be brought in the United States Courts, according to the satisfaction of a Court of Record that he has good cause to believe that any party to the suit is about to depart from the State with intent to remain therein, or that any party to the suit is about to remove his property out of the State, and that he has commenced an action in the United States Courts, and has given bail to the adverse party in a sum not exceeding $500, conditioned that he will pay all costs that may be awarded against him in the Court, or that he will satisfy any execution which may be issued against his property in case any shall be issued in the action. The bill also provides that the defendant may appeal to the Circuit Court from any order of the District Court, granting or refusing to grant an attachment, or discharging or refusing to discharge an attachment, or dissolving or refusing to dissolve an attachment, on the execution of a bond with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Court or Judge thereof, conditioned that the appellant will prosecute his appeal to effect, and will pay all costs that may be awarded against him by the Circuit Court, or by the Supreme Court, on the appeal, and will pay all damages that the defendant may sustain by reason of the attachment, if the same be wrongful or oppressive, or both, as the case may be.

By Mr. BUTLER, to amend, introduced a bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. HILL introduced a bill abolishing the franking privilege, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. SHELDON introduced a bill granting to the people of Louisiana the right to elect their Governor, and the right of way through the public lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to prohibit the payment of interest on the public debt in excess of 7.30 per annum. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLAIR, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported back the credentials of four Alabama members, and they were sworn in. The oath was then administered by the President pro tem. to Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, who took his seat.

By Mr. BURR, from the same Committee, reported back the resolutions authorizing Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, to take testimony in the Louisiana election cases. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections in reference to the Louisiana election cases.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, presented the credentials of Senator Vickers, elect, from Virginia, which were referred to the Committee on Elections.

By Mr. FESSENDEN introduced a bill to refund to the city of Milwaukee certain moneys advanced for the construction of a custom house. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, a bill to establish a uniform system of naturalization. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a bill to provide for relief from legal and political disabilities. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. WILSON called attention to the present members of Congress from accepting or holding any place of trust under the United States. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a joint resolution to amend the agreement of the 11th of February, 1859, for the boundary line between the State of Alaska and known as the Custom House block in San Francisco, in the name of the United States for the Territory Chattanooga, Tennessee, a port of delivery.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to repeal the duty on salt, coffee, tea, writing and printing paper.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to provide for an international industrial exhibition, to be held in Washington.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill to repeal section 4th of the act of March 3, 1869, in relation to the duties on tea, and provide for the extension of time in the act of March 3, 1869, in relation to the duties on salt, coffee, tea, writing and printing paper.

Mr. WADE introduced a bill to provide for an international industrial exhibition, to be held in Washington.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill to repeal section 4th of the act of March 3, 1869, in relation to the duties on tea, and provide for the extension of time in the act of March 3, 1869, in relation to the duties on salt, coffee, tea, writing and printing paper.

Mr. WADE introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific coast. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to repeal section 4th of the act of March 3, 1869, in relation to the duties on tea, and provide for the extension of time in the act of March 3, 1869, in relation to the duties on salt, coffee, tea, writing and printing paper.

Mr. SHERMAN

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1869.

FIRMNESS of tone and an assuring confidence were among the almost instant effects of the publication of the President's message and Secretary BOUTWELL's report. Prices in Wall street stiffened and the clouds which for some time past had darkened the prospect, began to scatter. This fact should be instructive to Congress. To the Republican party it is reasonably a source of pride and gratification. An administration we have whose sole object is to do its duty honestly and continuously. Recognizing this fact, the country will support it as it supported its head as the leader of our armies.

GEN. BUTLER seconds the motion of Gen. GRANT for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Law by introducing a bill. It is known that on this question Gen. GRANT has decided views, independently of his reference to it in his message. The repeal is likely to be resisted in the Senate, where it had its origin for a special purpose. That body having for a period exercised the despotism conferred on it by the law when it became necessary to prevent a greater evil, is disposed to perpetuate the power so obtained, although the necessity has ceased. If the Senate stood as high in the estimation of the country as it appears to stand in its own, this might be tolerated. But the fact is quite otherwise—the people will back the President in his demand for repeal.

IN all of President GRANT's writings, whether as a General in the army or as Executive of the nation, there is generally some idea of first importance expressed in almost proverbial language. As, for instance, his demand for the unconditional surrender of Fort Donelson, and in his inaugural the idea that the best way to secure the repeal of an obnoxious law is to enforce it rigidly. So in his message, in discussing the Alabama question; after noticing the rejection by the Senate of the JOHNSON-CLARENDON Convention, he says: "A sensitive people, conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong wholly unatoned, than under the restraint of a settlement which satisfies neither their ideas of justice nor their grave sense of the grievances they have sustained." In the hands of many a message writer this idea would have been so elaborated as to lose all its force; but the short, terse, sententious expression of President GRANT will find its way to the judgment of every man with convincing effect.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

The clear tone and directness of expression in the President's message commands the admiration of all unprejudiced readers. The idea of independent responsibility which pervades the document gives unmistakable assurance that GRANT is President and that he means to be during his whole term. In his inaugural he assured the people that he felt the weight of his responsibility, and was determined to do his duty as far as he had power and strength. Since then his official duties have been faithfully performed, and now, in his first annual message, we have the same quiet, self-reliant individuality which has always characterized the man. While the message contains his own deliberately formed views and informs the country what the Executive intends to do in reference to the topics presented, it bears malice toward none, does not trench upon the rights of any, nor commit offense against the views of those who may differ with the President. This character of a message is doubly welcomed by the people, as it is the first addressed to them during the last four years that has not done outrage to all but those who had sought to destroy the nation by rebellion. But whilst the message does not contain anything offensive to the feelings of any portion of our people it lacks nothing in the way of positive views presented in forcible and emphatic language. On the other hand, the message is written in such a way that the President does not fall into the petty sin of egotism—a minor failing of his predecessor. As a statesman, not of theory, but of far reaching practical views, he has written his message, and by reason of his own individuality and independence has given the people assurance that they have a President at last who understands the duties of his office and is determined to discharge them.

SPEAKER AND TREASURER.

If the people of Pennsylvania wish to see the Legislature organized and the offices within its gift bestowed in the interest of Economy, Honesty and Reform, they have only so to will it. They may depend that their Representatives will act no better than themselves. Special reasons exist why the Republican constituency, if they really wish to see their Representatives acting from the start in the interest of Economy, Honesty and Reform, should take steps so to instruct them before they set out for Harrisburg. One of the principal reasons is, that while the people themselves are right, and are relying on the efficacy of the expression of public opinion, which has already been made, there is a class of leaders, corrupt avaricious and unscrupulous, who have determined to rule hereafter as heretofore at Harrisburg—to buy and sell the offices, and carry on the business of legislative brokerage, whereby the State Capital will continue to be as it has for years been disgraced, and the public subjected to deep and lasting injury. With the "unexpended balance" in their hands, they make no disguise of their intention to stop or put through laws as they are calculated to enlarge or diminish the field of their operations. This unexpended balance clique are now making their boasts that notwithstanding the expression which the people have made against them, they will organize the Legislature by electing their Speaker, that they will select the State Treasurer, and, with the Committees made up by such a man as STRANO, will "run" the Legislature to the close. This is their boast, and this they will do, if the Republican masses do not take the matter into their own hands, and use special means to let their Representatives know what are their views. No man of ordinary intelligence will pretend for a single instant that we have colored our statement of the objects and movements of the unexpended balance clique. One of the most active and trusted of them, the editor of the Beaver *Radical*, does not hesitate to avow that everything connected with the organization and the election of State Treasurer "has been set up and is going through," and on all hands we hear of their defiantly proclaiming that STRANG shall be Speaker and MACKEY State Treasurer. Nor is there any manner of doubt that unless the Republican masses come to the rescue the clique will succeed, in which case a worse state of things will prevail at Harrisburg than has yet been known. We ask the Republicans of Pennsylvania: Can you carry another load such as the Legislature of last winter placed on your shoulders? Is not the averting of such a calamity to the party and the State something to strive for? STRANG is the the favorite for Speaker, because last winter he proved himself capable and willing to go as far as the furthest in extravagance and whatever was objectionable in legislation, and perfectly reckless as to consequences. He comes naturally to the front the instant the question of the Speakership is raised in the interest of the clique. Mr. MACKEY was taken up for Treasurer last winter and elected, simply because he was what he was, and is the candidate of the clique now for the same good enough reason. CAMERON, ("DON") QUAY & Co.—by whom we mean the most corrupt and audacious leaders this or any other State has ever known—selected MACKEY simply because they liked him, and they like him still. Anybody else would have been taken just as soon, if he only possessed the requisite amount of those peculiar qualifications necessary to the success of the clique, and would be equally "convenient" concerning the "unexpended balance." Having tried him for one term, he is the clique's candidate for another. Common fame credits the clique with expending in cash and cash-promises to secure MACKEY's election between forty and fifty thousand dollars. The names of those to whom the cash and the promises were given, with the amounts to each, are familiarly handed around, and no one pretends to question the accuracy of the list. Nor is there any doubt what promises have been kept, or what attempts are making to compromise those that have not been kept. All these things will form a very proper and interesting chapter at the fitting moment. The downright, undenied and undeniable corruption of the last winter, the clique are exerting themselves to the uttermost to repeat this, with STRANG for Speaker, and MACKEY for Treasurer. During the year the price of money has ruled high, and the unexpended balance has been profitable. The clique therefore can afford to pay liberally. They wish to have this understood, and are ready to receive proposals, especially for MACKEY, who, if possible, is more necessary to their purposes than even STRANG. Members and Senators who have a disposition and think they can afford to engage in the enterprises of the clique, should not hesitate to step forward and receive their share of "balance." It is ready for them, the only question being—are they? All who are ready will come to the front. Before doing so, however, they should estimate the chances in the future of enjoying such a reputation as unpurchaseable men prize so highly.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

There need no longer be any doubt about the Policy of Gen. GRANT's administration. It is made entirely clear in his Message and the Reports of his Secretaries. Immediate resumption of specie payment finds no favor, nor does anything having even the slightest tendency towards free trade receive encouragement. On the contrary, the ruinous consequences of immediate resumption, or resumption at any time, if forced, are pointedly set forth. The policy of the Administration in this regard will be to manage the affairs of the country so that, as Mr. BOUTWELL aptly states it, we may "resume under such circumstances "that the position can be maintained "not only in times of tranquility, but also "in times of disquiet." To the success of the financial policy which the Secretary proposes, he declares that the present revenue system is essential. Gen. GRANT, after recommending that the present tariff be not disturbed, except to remove certain unjust discriminations, with true wisdom and foresight, says, "the extension of Railroads "in Europe and the East is bringing into "competition with our agricultural products, like products of other countries," and adds: "Self-interest, if not self-preservation, therefore, dictates caution "against disturbing any industrial interest "of the country."

We may conclude, therefore, that tariff tinkering in Congress will be discouraged by the administration, which will favor an American policy, as essential to the payment of the debt and continued national prosperity.

The funding of the national debt at four-and-a-half per cent. is a distinct feature in the Administration's Policy. On this point, and also in regard to resumption, Secretary BOUTWELL is especially able, and to his views the President lends a hearty support.

A Free Banking system is another feature of the Administration Policy. This subject is ably discussed by Mr. HULBURD, in his admirable report on the Currency; and his views are supported by Mr. BOUTWELL, whose report in every particular manifests a breadth of statesmanship at once gratifying and assuring to the country.

These are the prominent features of the Policy of the Administration, on the questions of Debt, Taxation and Currency. Already its enunciation has had a happy effect on the public mind. Confidence is returning again in the great business centers. It will speedily diffuse itself through the channels of business; for, to use a homely expression, we know now that "there is going to be no fooling," so far as General GRANT and his Cabinet are concerned.

The domestic policy of the Administration, in other respects, as set forth in the Message and Documents, is characterized by practical statesmanship, soundness of judgment and honesty of purpose; while, in regard to foreign affairs, moderation, firmness and a just regard for our treaty obligations and the rights of others are evinced throughout.

THE FIRST WRECK.

Some months ago, in anticipation of the opening of the Suez Canal and on occasion of the announcement that the steamship Carnatic had been wrecked on the rock of Shadum, we said a few words regarding the number and character of the marine disasters likely to result from the increased navigation of the Red Sea. In a telegraphic dispatch from Suez, dated the 5th instant, we are informed that "the bark Noel, bound for Bombay, the first mercantile vessel to pass through Suez with a cargo, was wrecked in the Red Sea, eighty-six miles from here." We call attention to this painful statement neither in the childish spirit which exclaims "I told you so," nor with the exultation of a prophet who sees his prediction come true. But the circumstance affords an obvious opportunity of referring to a side of the great Canal subject which has been quite ignored, particularly in this country, amidst the joy and congratulations called forth by the apparent success of the enterprise. At this distance from the scene, it would be very indiscreet to pronounce the canal a failure. There is a sense in which it is and never can be viewed as anything else than a success. The seas have been actually connected, the geographical marriage has been accomplished. But they were already a couple divorced; the union was effected ages ago, through the good offices of King Necho, and for centuries it was cherished by the friendly interposition of DARIUS HYSTASPES, PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS and TRAJAN. But at length adverse circumstances, in plain language, the sands of the desert, filled up the trench, and hardly a trace of it was left. M. LESSEPS knew that reunion could be re-established, and in his estimation, and in that of other far-seeing Frenchmen, it was worth all the time and money it would cost to bring it about, even though the achievement should not realize the immediate commercial results which afforded the ostensible motives for undertaking the gigantic work. The mere undertaking, with the position and influence in Egypt thus gained for the French Government, was the very foothold in the Orient, which France has been seeking for with the utmost energy and ingenuity for many years, we might say for many ages. It was at once to give France prestige and power all along that side of the Mediterranean, probably to be followed, after a little while, by complete ascendancy and domination in Turkey, and perhaps in the farther East. All this was in the imagination of M. LESSEPS and his coadjutors, as something to be desired, when they pronounced the Suez canal a practicable work. All this was, probably, in the imagination of ROBERT STEPHENSON and Lord PALMERSTON as something to be dreaded and avoided by England, when they pronounced the contemplated canal "the greatest bubble ever imposed upon the credulity and simplicity of the country," and destined to be "a stinking ditch if ever cut." England did all she could by diplomacy and moral influence to prevent the undertaking, but France succeeded, as she often does when England is her antagonist. We suppose that the ambitious motives which were not at all put forward, or avowed, greatly outweighed, in the minds of Frenchmen, the most splendid commercial dreams ever suggested by the canal. Of course, if these anticipations of pecuniary gains should be made good, the triumph of France would only be more complete. But the triumph would come at any rate. How far these views and hopes were well founded, or will be justified by events, only time can show. Notwithstanding the jubilation and exultation with which the opening of the new route for commerce has been hailed in Europe and in America, the Canal is at present, and for some time to come, will be a mere commercial experiment. Many facts and considerations might be mentioned, from which the problematical and uncertain character of the work, clearly appears. Every month will henceforth witness the emergence of obstacles to be surmounted and difficulties to be overcome. But a few years will settle all questions pertaining to the subject, and make it appear whether the Frenchman's dreams of ambition were mere illusions or well founded anticipations.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that "steamers on the American principle," whatever that means, "are to be introduced on the Lake of Geneva."—*Exchange.*

It means, in the first place, light, ventilation, neat and everything that is conducive to comfort or convenience. It means the quickest method of locomotion, and perhaps it may mean a—screw propeller.

PUTTING OUT THE LIGHT.

The telegraphic dispatch from London of the 6th inst., announcing that "a correspondent of the *Times* has been prohibited from entering the Papal States," is not as perspicuous as one could desire. Its terms leave us uncertain whether the prohibition is particular or general, absolute or conditional. Many Englishmen abroad write for the *Times;* it is a feather in the cap of each individual of many thousands to be able to fetch from its place of preservation a cherished number of the Thunderer and point to a communication, with the remark, "I wrote to the *Times* on the subject." One such volunteer correspondent, from some point farther north, may have addressed a letter to "the great Organ of all," in which he said something offensive to His Holiness, and thus gained the distinction of exclusion from his temporal dominions. Or, the editor of the *Times* may have sent as his special correspondent to Rome some person whose known antecedents, or principles, or character, rendered him unacceptable to the Holy See. To exclude such a correspondent from the States could not be fairly interpreted as anything worse, perhaps, than Dr. RUSSELL's virtual exclusion from the camp of the Army of the Potomac, though it would, in fact, be something quite different. In the absence of sufficient information on the subject, the charitable spirit, which thinketh no evil, will be at great pains to imagine, in explanation of the statement, cases and contingencies adapted to bring the act into harmony with the wise and fearless attitude which, we suppose, would become the august personage who claims to be the Head of the universal church. What has he to fear either from truth or from lies? And then, assuming that he, or his counsellors, fear either truth or lies, how pitiable in its simplicity, how childish in its range the wisdom which, at the present day, resorts for protection to the expedient indicated in the dispatch.

The opportunity such a measure would afford to scoffers, also suggests a strong reason for supposing that, not *the*, but merely *a* correspondent of the great newspaper has been excluded from the Papal States. These misguided people will say that there is nothing strange, or surprising in the act, and that, on the contrary, it is in perfect accordance with the uniform and generally recognized policy of the Church. They will say, moreover, that the confidence of the Pope and his counsellors in the old traditional system is so absolute, that they make no account of the change of times, or of the progress and diffusion of knowledge. But the remarkable thing is, that these assertions of unbelievers, made in contempt and derision, are frequently received by the Faithful, as expressing truths which should exalt the Pope and his counsellors in the estimation of men. The merit of faith is great—and, from a religious point of view, those are most worthy who, in the most imposing or striking way, exemplify its power over their words and actions. Looking at the subject in this spirit, we cannot but admire the energy of faith which has apparently for some time animated the present Pope, and the leading champions of the church. "Man's extremity is God's opportunity"—and in terror at the prevalence of error, these champions, when maintaining the Pope's syllabus as a whole, when denouncing our free school system, when demanding the decree of personal infallibility, when hoping to diminish the influence of a great London journal by keeping its correspondent out of the Papal States, may, as a result of these acts of faith, be really expecting a divine interposition in behalf of obscurantism. There are countries in which, during a solar eclipse, the people beat pans and kettles with all their might, to frighten away the monster whom they suppose to be trying to swallow the sun. Their theologians advise the proceeding, and take part in the religious exercise.

In answer to the sneer, "If you are so fond of farming, of emigrating to the West, why don't you try it yourself," the *Tribune* responds: "Our answer is short and simple: *We do.* Every man of us who can afford it has his home in the country, and spends there all the time that he can snatch from pressing duties, and hopes for the day when he can enjoy there more and more hours of such work, and ultimately all of them. At present, the oldest of our writers is wintering on his own place in Florida, as he has done for several past winters; the rest of us would gladly do likewise if we might. But work has claims to which comfort must defer." It will be observed that the work of the hour is placed before comfort. Nobody seems to deny that comfort and independency can be found on a well cultivated farm, and the argument is that the chances are that the same amount of toil expended in the West will insure that comfort in time, while no amount of toil in the crowded avenues of trade is likely to meet with the same recompense. As each succeeding generation comes up, if they want to realize fine chances of their fathers, they must devote themselves to the work of developing the West.

NEXT to nitro-glycerine, naphtha appears to be one of the most powerful of destructive agents known, as the facts in the case of the German brig Der Fliess fully show. Out of 1,500 odd casks of this liquid placed in the vessel, fully a third were leaky. While anchored off Tompkinsville, South Island, suspecting no danger, the brig was blown to atoms. The captain's cabin served as a vent for the pent up vapor arising from the leaky casks. The crew were engaged in their respective duties, when a fire was made in the captain's cabin, the gas exploded with a terrific report, and the crew were hurled into the water, narrowly escaping death by drowning after having their flesh burned off their bones. The moral of all this is—punish persons who evade the laws governing the transportation of explosive material.

IF having been understood that many of Mr. Beecher's congregation were dissatisfied with his course with reference to the Richardson affair, and had resolved to stay away from Plymouth Church Sunday morning, in order to mark their disapprobation, much curiosity was manifested on the part of the general public to see what effect it would have on the pastor, and the edifice accordingly was more thronged even than usual, notwithstanding the rain storm. All the morning papers had reporters present. Mr. Beecher, however, made scarcely an allusion to the matter referred to, and instead of a sensational discourse preached a plain evangelical sermon from Romans, ch. vii. 24 and 25. From beginning to end the Richardson case was never mentioned.

An exchange says the eastern lyceum managers are complaining of the frequent disappointments to which they are subjected through the non-fulfillment of engagements by popular lecturers. Colds, hoarseness or serious indispositions, failures of trains to connect, &c., are the frequent excuses. The western lyceum managers, on the other hand, have abundant reasons to complain of the promptness with which poor lecturers come to time. A failure to connect occasionally would be a great relief to the Committees and the lecture going public, to say nothing of the saving to the treasury.

THE rate at which building progresses in Chicago, furnishes a journal of that city an opportunity to devote a page to the details, from which we learn that the capital said to be invested during the past year amounts to $10,000,000; that 2,000 frame dwellings, valued at $1,000 apiece, were erected; that $600,000 was expended in the Court House extension, $400,000 in twelve churches, and $143,000 in five school buildings.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The *Methodist*, the organ of the Lay Delegation party, which is the largest party in the Methodist Episcopal Church, is not satisfied with the recent white washing report of the committee that investigated the alleged mismanagement of the New York Book Concern. "The church," it says, "should know the amount it has lost by mismanagement." It also thinks that the committee should tell all the concern, who were exonerated by the investigation, should have the benefit of it, and those who are guilty should have their complicity in the wrong exposed.

Samuel G. Doughty, a member of the Stock Exchange, died at the New York Hotel, Friday morning, from the effects of morphine, which he had taken during the night, to end his life. A few years ago Mr. Doughty, then supposed to be worth $400,000, met with reverses, and failed in business. Thursday, having neglected to pay for certain stock he had purchased, he was voted out of the Board, under the rules. Overcome by shame, he hurried to his hotel, drank the poison he had procured on his way, and added one more name to the long list of suicides for which the "accursed thirst for gold" is responsible.

A party of Englishmen, anxious to find a haunted house, have inserted the following advertisement in the London *Times:* "To Proprietors of Haunted Houses.—A few gentlemen wish to have the opportunity of visiting a house said to be haunted, situate in or near London, for the purpose of scientific observation."

DR. Scheppe has made an appeal to Baron Gerolt, the Minister of the North German Confederation, to interfere with the Pennsylvania authorities in his behalf, but the latter declines, saying that he presumes the prisoner has had a fair trial, and that under our laws justice will be done, and no innocent man executed.

Captain Scott-Siddons, of England, called upon General Sherman Friday morning, to convey the official notice that the General had been elected a member of the London Army and Navy Club. General Sherman, in polite terms, expressed his acceptance of the membership.

From all accounts Porter C. Bliss is not a success as a lecturer. We have no doubt the "monster Lopez" would draw larger houses, and bind himself not to open his mouth.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

Secular Training of Primary Importance.

In Prussia, where education is compulsory, the following rules govern the national system of education: 1. Where all the inhabitants of a district are of the same religious denomination, the committee is presided over by the minister of the parish. With him are joined one or more of the town or village magistrates, and from two to four heads of families in the parish. 2. When the inhabitants of a district are of different religious denominations, the parishes are left at perfect liberty to select their own course of proceeding, and to establish separate or mixed schools according as they judge best for themselves. The only thing the Government requires is that schools of one kind or another shall be established. If the inhabitants of such a parish in Prussia determine on having separate schools, then separate school committees are elected by the different sects. If the inhabitants, however, decide on having one mixed school for all the religious parties, the committee consists of a magistrate, the religious ministers of the different parties and several of the parishioners elected from among the members of the different sects, for which the school is intended. In these cases the teacher is chosen from among the most numerous religious party. Mixed schools containing Romanists and Protestants are rare, *but the children of the Jews* are to be found in the schools of the other sects.

Although education itself is not compulsory in Holland, unemployed children out of schools are cut off from the benefits of the poor law. Education is therefore universal, and generally thorough. In Holland, the teachers are required to give religious instruction to all the children, and to avoid most carefully touching on any of the grounds of controversy between the different sects. The population of Holland is divided in about equal proportions into Catholics, Lutherans and Protestants of the Reformed Calvinistic Church. The schools contain without distinction the children of every sect of Christians. The religious and moral instruction afforded to the children is taken from the pages of Holy Writ, and the whole course of education is mingled with a frequent reference to the great general evidences of revelation. Biblical history is taught, not as a dry relation of facts, but as a storehouse of truths, calculated to influence the affections, to correct and elevate the manners, and to inspire sentiments of devotion and virtue. There is no jarring among the various religious sects of Holland, it seems. From all accounts, the people live together in perfect amity.

The twenty-two independent cantons of Switzerland differ materially in their religious belief, the population of Vaud, for example, being decidedly Presbyterian, that of Lucerne almost exclusively Roman Catholic, while those of Argovia and Berne are partly Protestant and partly Roman Catholic. With a few exceptions, education is compulsory throughout all the cantons for children between the ages of six and fourteen. The working of the educational system of Switzerland is characterized in all its details by great liberality of religious sentiment. No teacher can obtain his diploma from the government, however, without showing a certificate of competency and moral character from a clergyman of his own church. Secular education, the foundation of all social improvement, is held to be of the first importance.

In Ireland, where religious animosities in former times stifled reason, common sense, and blinded the people to their real interests, the system of national education adopted in 1831 is productive of good results. The pith of the system is expressed in the following regulations:

"The patrons of the several schools have the right of prohibiting such religious instruction as they may think proper to be given therein, provided that such hours be open to children of all denominations; that due regard be had to parental right and authority; that accordingly, no child be compelled to attend, or be presented, any religious instruction to which its parents or guardians object; and that the time for giving it be so fixed that no child shall be thereby, in any manner, directly or indirectly, from the full advantages which the school affords. Subjects to this, religious instruction may be given, either during the fixed school hours or otherwise."

The Commissioners prohibit the use of the Scriptures, except during religious instructions, which may be omitted at the option of the teacher.

England to-day is agitating the question of compulsory education. The movement was set on foot, and is carried forward by the working classes. The Evangelical dissenters, and the Catholic clergy oppose the movement. It was in the discussion of this question that Bishop Manning, the spokesman for the Catholic party, alluded to the present institutions of England and America as "Godless schools."

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

A Union of the Lakes, the Atlantic and the Gulf.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I am glad to see that your Board of Trade has so promptly acted on the suggestions of my letter, published in your paper of the 24 inst., part of which they have copied in their proceedings. I now write to suggest to them and the Connellsville Railroad Company the propriety of being represented at a meeting of the board of commissioners named in an act of the Legislature, incorporating a company to extend this branch of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad from Uniontown to the Virginia line. This meeting of the board will be held at Uniontown, in pursuance of a call made by the President, on Monday, the 13th inst.

There are gentlemen here from Philadelphia and New York awaiting this meeting of the Board, to take a controlling interest in the construction of this road, of course, solely on account of its presenting a most profitable investment of capital. In proof of which it is sufficient to append the following letter from the Treasurer of the part of the proposed road already made from Connellsville to Uniontown, twelve miles, leaving only forty-three miles to be made from Uniontown to Fairmont and Grafton, passing through a country abounding in mineral and agricultural resources, and in all other respects at least equal, if not superior to the twelve miles of said road already made, and will of course yield an equal amount of revenue. The revenue exhibited in the appended letter is now derived entirely from the local business of this branch, to which is to be added the immense increase of revenue from the through business when it becomes a central link in the great line of communication between the lakes, the Atlantic and the Gulf. L.

UNIONTOWN, PA., December 4th, 1869.

UNIONTOWN, PA., December 4th, 1869.

Hon. Andrew Stewart, Uniontown, Pa.:

DEARSIR: Yours of this date is just received, and in reply will inform you that the dividend paid to the present stockholders is about 22 per cent., which is less than one-half of the net earnings of the road, the balance being required by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, who have leased and are operating the road, as will appear by reference to their reports; and according to said report, the earnings of the road would pay 16 per cent. upon its original cost.

Yours respectfully,

ARMSTRONG HADDEN,
Treasurer, Fayette Co. R. R. Co.

ROBINSON'S TOILET SOAPS.

New Style and Best Quality.

PUFF BOXES—Beautiful Designs and Durable.
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS—All Popular and late Odors.
HUBBELL'S WHEAT—Always fresh.
PURIFIED AND DEODORIZED BENZINE—Removes Grease Spots.
CHLORATE POTASH PASTILLES—For Sore Throat.
FLUID EXT. FROSTWORT—Purifies the Blood.
CORYZA TABLETS—For Cold in the Head, Sneezing, &c.
GALTON'S COUGH BALSAM—Invaluable for Colds.
All RARE CHEMICALS and PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION, fine TOILET ARTICLES, of first class quality, at

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
44 SIXTH ST., (formerly St. Clair), Pittsburgh.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP,

The Great Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is sure and speedy in its action, perfectly safe and harmless, exercises a specific influence on the lungs, assists expectoration, abates fever, and allays the tickling which occasions the cough. At this inclement, changeable season of the year, Colds are easily taken, and, not relieved at once, may result in Consumption. As a preventive, every family should have a bottle on hand, and save much expense and suffering. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The following is the experience of every one who has tried this Remedy:

PLAIN GROVE, December 27, 1868.

MR. GEO. A. KELLY—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that I have used for some time back Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup in my family, and have always found it an efficient remedy for Coughs and Colds, and can heartily recommend it as a safe and valuable medicine. Yours, truly,

REV. J. E. WHITTEN.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for this Syrup, but if your druggist does not have it, request him to order it. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

GEO. A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Cor. Wood street and Second avenue,
PITTSBURGH.

VINEGAR.

DEPOT FOR THE UNITED STATES OF
BOLLMAN'S
IMPERIAL FRENCH WINE VINEGAR.

So justly celebrated for its preserving qualities and fine flavor, at

BOLLMAN & CARUS,
63 South Gay street, Baltimore.

Depot for Pittsburgh, Pa., with
WATT, LANG & CO.,
122 and 124 Wood street.
Beware of spurious imitations. MWS

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
211 LIBERTY STREET,
Produce Commission Merchant,
AND DEALER IN ALL GRADES OF
"FEATHERS."
APPLES,
APPLES.

Now is the time to secure your Winter supply. The Choicest Varieties for sale by
HENRY REA, Jr.,
285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
MWF

MORMONISM.

How Brigham Young Propagates the Faith and Punishes Heretics.

One of the strong elements of the Mormon Church, is the missionary system, which is under the sole rule of Brigham Young. He has the power to send any member of the Mormon Church—whether he be a merchant, a mechanic, a farmer, a laborer, or a "gentleman"—whether he be married to one woman or to twenty—on a "mission" to any part of the world for any length of time. These missionaries get no pay from the Utah prophet who sends them forth; if rich, they may use their own means; but if poor, they are required to go without scrip or purse, working wherever they go, preaching whenever they find opportunity, and trusting to their own earnings or to the contributions of their hearers for means to take them from one place to another. These missionaries are sent to far distant parts of the world—to Wales and Denmark, to Quebec and Calcutta; and the success of Mormonism is due almost wholly to their efforts.

This power to send out these missionaries Brigham Young has lately used to great advantage, in punishing those who were disposed to create a schism in the Church. After excommunicating two or three of the schismatics, he turned public attention from the subject by inaugurating a great movement of Mormon propagandism. He dispatched from Salt Lake city to different parts of the world, as missionaries, more than one hundred Mormon preachers and elders, among whom were a considerable number of those who were suspected of sympathy with the heretical movement. The old prophet has displayed his usual shrewdness in thus killing two birds with one stone—or, in other words, in thus turning a movement that would have injured Mormonism into a means of its propagation.

It is said that John C. Breckinridge called upon the President last Thursday, but Thursday not being a visitors' day, the President was not at home.

NOTICES.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY, CORNER OF FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREET.—An election for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Bank on TUESDAY, December 21st, 1869, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

E. P. YOUNG, Cashier.

December 7th, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—An election for Seven Directors of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1869.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CINCINNATI, SALEM, YOUNGSTOWN AND EASTERN RAILWAY.

Resolved, That owing to the illness of our Chief Engineer, Mr. Hosea Paul, and the consequent unfinished Survey of that part of the route lying between New Philadelphia and the Pan Handle Road, that the letting to Contractors, as contemplated on this, the 30th day of November, 1869, be and is hereby deferred until the 12th day of January, 1870, and that bids will continue to be received until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, and on the same terms as embraced in the original notice.

L. SCHILLING, Secretary.

Salem, O., November 30, 1869.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—OFFICE OF Secretary and Treasurer, ANNUAL MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, January 5th, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, December 25th, 1869, and reopened THURSDAY, January 6th, 1870.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, December 1st, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SUPERIOR COAL MINE will be held at the office of the Company, No. 358 Penn street, on TUESDAY, December 28th, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hold an election for Seven Directors, and to transact any other business that may come before them.

By order of the meeting of Stockholders.

JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY, 98 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, November 24, 1869.

ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 98 Water street, on TUESDAY, December 7th, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN H. CLARKE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE RALSTON OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable forthwith at the office of the Company, No. 251 Liberty street.

WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, December 6, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of United States tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. SHEPARD Secretary.

Pittsburgh, December 3, 1869.

AMERICAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith.

WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pearl Steam Mills
FLOURS,

Possessing all the latest improvements in Machinery, with a Cooling Room and Bolting Cloth

UNEQUALED IN THE CITY,
A CAPACITY OF
1,000 Barrels Daily,

And a System in purchasing Wheat by our regular Traveling Agent, MR. S. KENNEDY,

Which has many advantages and not followed by any other Mill in the two cities.

Warrants us in asserting that no other Mill in this section CAN DUPLICATE OUR SALES on the same grades of Flour.

PEARL 3 STAR GREEN BRAND,

Unequalled in the city as a PASTRY AND BISCUIT FLOUR, being made from the Cream of the BEST WHITE WHEAT to be found in this country.

PEARL DOUBLE EXTRA 2 STAR BLUE BRAND,

Acknowledged to give better satisfaction than any Family Flour in the market. Made from STRICTLY PRIME WHITE and SOUTHERN AMBER or RED WHEAT.

PEARL 1 STAR RED BRAND,

Is made from SOUTHERN RED and AMBER WHEAT, and is the best Low-priced Flour to be had.

Our Flour can be obtained at all the Best Groceries in the two cities and suburbs.

All Packs are Sealed and Labeled with Name of Firm and Date of Manufacture.

R. T. Kennedy & Bro.,
PEARL STEAM MILLS,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts.
" Linseed Oil, ... 9 "
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.
TTha

CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c.

We are now receiving our Fall Stock of
GAS FIXTURES,

Which is the largest ever offered in the two cities, and comprises the FINEST AND LATEST DESIGNS FROM ONE TO TWELVE LIGHTS, which we are now offering at REDUCED PRICES.

WELDON & KELLY,
147 WOOD STREET,
Between Fifth and Sixth avenue.

THE HENDERSON PROCESS,
FOR PRODUCING
IRON AND STEEL
OF
Great Strength and Cheapness.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
PLAYER & HENDERSON,
NO. 30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, *cum testamento annexo*, on the estate of A. G. LOYD, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to

GEORGE A. CHALFANT,
CHARLES H. SPANG,
Administrators C. T. A., Etna, Allegheny county.
MW

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

NEW FALL GOODS,
AT
W. W. MOORHEAD'S,
81 MARKET STREET.
The largest and most Elegant Stock of EMBROIDERIES in the city.
LADIES' SILK SASHES AND FANCY BOWS.
The New MONOCRAT SKIRT, just received.
Also, a very good CORSET for Children, something new. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, very low. Corsets, Hoopskirts, Ribbons, Flowers, Hats, Bonnets and Frames, a full assortment.
Gentlemen, if you will call and see the elegant Stock of BOWS, TIES, SOCKS and everything in the Furnishing Goods Line, at
MOORHEAD'S,
MWF 81 MARKET STREET.

CLOTHING.

MEN AND BOYS'
CLOTHING.
Third Arrival of Winter Stock.

Gent's Business and Dress Suits;
Gent's Overcoats, all styles;
Gent's D. B. Reefing Jackets;
Gent's Walking and Promenade Suits;
Youths' English Walking Suits;
Youths' Dress Suits;
Youths' Overcoats;
Boys' Dress and School Suits;
Boys' Harney and Metropolitan Suits;
Boys' Overcoats, at all prices.
CHILDREN'S GARIBALDI, PRINCE IMPERIAL, SHERIDAN, CLARENDON,
And a Great Variety of other New and Stylish Suits. Children's Overcoats in the Greatest Variety, and all at the Lowest Prices.
GRAY & LOGAN,
89 FIFTH AVENUE and 47 SIXTH, Late St. Clair.

HATS AND CAP

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 7, 1869.

The sound, vigorous and practical sentiments of the President's message, and the remarkable unanimity of opinion on leading financial topics held by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller with the views of the Chief Magistrate, have imparted buoyancy and strength to the money market, and revived the drooping tendency of affairs generally. There was greater ease evinced in the workings of money matters to-day. Discounting was more liberal, and the disposition to let out money showed that deposits are increasing, and confidence in the future strengthening.

—Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank stock was sold last evening on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, for $70 00.

—The advance in the price of government bonds to-day reflected the more assured confidence which the President's message has inspired. The bearish feeling that has existed against these securities for some weeks past seems to have given way, and it is probable that an advance in gold, in sympathy with this rise in bonds, will follow. There is every reason for a rise in Governments, and especially in the fact of continued large purchases by the Treasury and in the steady improvement in the Government finances.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	117¼	118½	118½
U. S. Bonds '62	115	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds '64	112¾	113	113¼
U. S. Bonds '65	112¾	113	113¼
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113¾	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	115¾	115¾	116
U. S. Bonds '68	115¾	115¾	115¾
10-40s	103¾	103¾	103¾
Gold	132¾	132¾	132¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Dec. 6.	Dec. 7.	Adv. Dec.
Gold	132¾	132¾	¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	117¾	118¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	115¼	115¾	½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	112¾	113¼	½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113¼	113¾	½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	115¼	115¾	½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	115¾	116	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	115¾	116	¼
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	103¾	104	¼

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

December 7, 1869.	10 00	11 30	12 00	1 30	3 00
	A M	A M	M	P M	P M
New York Central	190	190½	190¼	190½	191¼
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Hudson	143				
Reading	98¾	99	99	99¼	99¾
Michigan Central		130½	130½	130½	
Michigan Southern	89	89¾	89¼	89¾	89¾
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Chicago and Northwestern	74¼	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
do preferred	88¼	89¾	89¼	89¾	89¾
Rock Island	103	103	103	103	103
St. Paul	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
St. Paul, preferred	85	86	86	86	86
Toledo and Wabash					
Toledo and Wabash, pref	72				
Fort Wayne	86¾	86¾	87¼	87¼	87¼
Chicago and Alton	142	144			
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾		25¾	25¾	25¾
Western Union Telegraph	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Pacific Mail	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Adams Express	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Wells, Fargo Express	18		18	18	
American M. U. Express	38¾	39	39	39¼	39¼
United States Express	50¾		51	50	
Merchants Union Express					
Gold	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	189½	191¼	1¾	
Erie	20¾	20¾	¾	
Harlem	130	135	5	
Reading	99¾	99¾	¼	
Mich. Central	126½	130½	4	
Mich. Southern	89¾	89¾		
Illinois Central	134½	134½		
Cleve. and Pitts.	82¾	82¾	¼	
Chicago and North.	73¾	74¾	1	
do preferred	88¾	89¾	¾	
Rock Island	107	107¾	¾	
St. Paul	69¾	70¾	1¼	
do preferred	84¾	85¾	1	
Tol. and Wabash	50¾	52	1¼	
do preferred	72			¾
Fort Wayne	86¾	87¼	½	
Chicago and Alton	141	142	1	
Ohio and Miss	25¼	25¾	¼	
Western U. Tel	34¾	34¾		
Pacific Mail	50¾	50¾	¼	
Adams Express	53¾	53¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co	18¼	18		¼
American M. U. Ex	39	39¼	¼	
United States Ex	51	50	1	
Merch. U. Ex				

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and City Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks or bonds on regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 8, 1869. }

The market for crude yesterday was weaker and lower, with sales made at 16¾c, against 16¾c on Monday evening. Early in the day some sales were made at various prices, but at the close 16c was the best offer. Refined, December, sold at 33c, same price as on Monday, and the market ruled quiet, with but few transactions reported. We have reported sales as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 barrels S. O., December	16¾c
1,000 barrels S. O., December	16¾c
500 barrels spot	16¾c

REFINED OIL.

1,000 barrels December at	33c
1,000 barrels December	33c
1,000 barrels from December 10th to April 1st, 1870	33½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 7.—Petroleum—Crude, bulk quiet and unchanged, 500 bbls. sold at 18½c, with 19c generally asked. Refined is held firmly for immediate delivery, owing to the light supply, but there is no demand of moment, sales of 800 bbls. at 32½c, and 1,000 bbls. December at 32½@32¾c; Philadelphia delivery, marks 1 very dull at 32¾c for spot, and 33c all the month; sales of 500 bbls. at latter price.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Petroleum unchanged; sales 6 bbls.

OIL CITY, PA., December 7, 11 P. M.—Market slightly weaker, owing to the absence of buyers at the prices asked; 55 bbls. sold at 33½ and 33¾ @5 85 here, are fair quotations for a nominal market.

SHANBURG, PA., December 7.—Market firmer and more doing; prices, 55 bbl. at 33c.

TITUSVILLE, December 7.—Market not opened yet; we are unable to quote, except nominally, and then at the *Herald's* quotations.

PLEASANTVILLE, PA., December 7.—Market dull; nothing doing; quotations, 51 90@51 95.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., December 7.—Market quiet but firm; offering, 55 45@5 50, but no sales.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.—Market firm; prime light straw to white, 31½@c; standard white, 32c; spot, 32c, for December; crude 16½c.

NEW YORK, December 7, 12:00 M.—Market quiet, but firm.

NEW YORK, December 7, 2:01 P. M.—Market quiet but firm, at 18½@32½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 12:30 P. M.—Spot 31½@32c; December 33c; quiet but firm; very little offering; crude 16½c.

ROUSEVILLE, December 7, 12:10 P. M.—Market quiet but dull; asking $5 40@5 50, varying according to gravity.

TITUSVILLE, December 7, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet but firm; sales at 55c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 7, 12:30 P. M.—Market very quiet; crude about $5 50; nothing doing; nominal.

OIL CITY, December 7, 12:45 P. M.—Market very quiet; nothing at all doing; about $6 00 ruling.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Union Ref. & S. Co.	240 Wagner & Co. 320
D Bit. & Co.	80 Pennock & Beeson 80
H W C Twelve	80
Total	920

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lyons & Co, 443 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 226 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 304 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 254 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & co, 12 bbls tar to Wood, Morrell & Co, Johnstown, Pa.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 20 bbls tar to Wood, Morrell & Co, Johnstown, Pa.

December 6.

J M Biter, 101 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Tarentum Oil Works, 264 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Sickery & Bros, 226 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 577 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 465 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined 3,324 bbls

Total shipments Tar 20 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & L, 216 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Union Refining and Storing Co, 226 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

A Hertz, 85 bbls refined to Charles Loring, Philadelphia.

Mentzer, Hepler & Co, 268 bbls refined to Waring, Kemp & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined 797 bbls

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, December 7, 1869. }

There was but little trade doing to-day and we have but little change to note in prices. Country buyers purchase only in amounts as will serve to supply their trade for only a few days at one time. We quote as follows the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Sales of good to extra at $2 50@3 00 per bbl. With some sales of extra fancy in a fall way at $3 75@4 00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 75@85c per gal, as to quality.

BUTTER—Market more dull with fair receipts. We quote good to choice at 32@36c per lb. Common grades entirely nominal in price.

BEANS—We quote good old small white beans at $2 50@2 75, and prime new navy at $3 00@3 25 per bushel.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—The demand for meats is light, although there is but little new bacon offering. We quote new sugar cured hams at 20@22c; new sugar cured shoulders 17c; new sides 19½c. Lard in tierces 19c, and in buckets 20½@21c per lb. Messpork is held $33.

EGGS—Strictly fresh and scarce and selling at 38@40c per doz, and preserved at 35c per doz.

CIDER NEAR—Good to choice may be quoted at $1 65@1 10 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—We quote fair to extra cultivated at $12@16 per bbl.

CIDER—Prices run from $5 00@8 50 per bbl as to quality. The receipts are liberal.

CHEESE—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote Western Reserve at 18c; Hamburg at 18½c; Ohio Factory at 19c; Ohio Goshen at 20c; New York Goshen at 21c; Sweitzer 20@22c and Limburger 18@20c per lb.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $15@21 per ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $12@14 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per lb.

LARD—There is a fair demand for dried apples at 7@8c per lb; dried peaches, 11@12c per lb for halves, quarters 8@10c per lb, and pared 18@20c per lb. We quote peas at $2 75 per bushel, and blackberries at 15@16c per lb.

LARD OIL—There is a fair demand for No. 1 lard oil at $1 40@1 50, and No. 2 $1 00@1 05 per gallon.

HOMINY—We quote at $6 00@6 50 per bbl.

HONEY—Receipts of new comb may be moderate and selling in a retail way at $11 50@12 50 per cwt, as to size and quality.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—Live chickens by the coop sell at 4½@5c per lb pair as to quality; dressed chickens are in fair demand and dull 12@13c per lb; dressed turkeys 16@17c; dressed ducks 14c per lb; dressed geese 75c@$1 00 each; quails 75c per dozen; live wild ducks, per dozen $4 00@5 50; deers—whole carcass 12c per lb, and saddles 25c per lb.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 95@$1; shorts at $1 10@1 25, and middlings at $1 75@2 00, as to quality per cwt.

ONIONS—There is a fair demand for eastern Shipments at $2 75@3 00 per bbl, and $1 75@2 00 per barrel for extra.

POTATOES—We quote from store peachblows at 55@60c, and from country wagons in a retail way at 60@65c per bushel. Jersey sweets or prime to choice article command $5 00@5 50 per bbl.

FEATHERS—There is a fair demand, and prices firm at 55@57c per No. 1, prime as to natives, and for good to prime 58@59c per lb.

SALT—Sales in a retail way at $2 00@3 00 per bbl, and to the trade at $1 90 per barrel.

SEEDS—There is a fair inquiry for clover seed at $7 50@8 00 for prime to choice. Timothy seed is nominally $3 75@4 00 per bushel. Flaxseed is dull at $2 30 per bushel.

WHISKY—Market firm. We quote high wines at $1 01; common rectified $1 03, and proof received $1 15 per gallon.

RYE FLOUR—We quote rye flour at $5 50 per bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $4 00@4 50 per cwt, as to quality.

GRAIN—There is very little doing in grain of any kind. Red winter wheat is in good supply and selling from store at $1 10 to $1 18 per bush. New corn on the track is quoted at 80@85c per bush as to quality. Prime old ear or yellow shelled commands 90@95c per bush. Oats are in fair supply and dull. Rye is held at a few cents higher. Oats on the track are firmer at 46@48c per bush. Rye is nominal as to quality, and selling on the track as low as 93c per bushel, whilst other lots are held in elevator at $1 per bush and some held in elevator still higher. Barley is quiet and nominal, from $1 10 per bush up to $1 25 as to quality, the latter figure for Canadian choice.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, } EAST LIBERTY, } SATURDAY EVENING, December 4, 1869. }

CATTLE—The run of cattle has been fair this week and prices have ruled a shade higher than last week. Good cattle have been most sought after to go to New York and Philadelphia, and good stock cattle have sold readily at about the same as for last two weeks past. The yards are well cleared up to-night, and but few reported on the way to come in to-night. We quote:

Good to extra 1,300 to 1,400 lb steers...$7 00@8 00
Decent to fair 1,100 to 1,200 lb steers... 6 00@6 99
Common mixed, fat cows, bulls, and the rest... 3 50@4 50
Good stock steers of 900 to 1,000 lbs... 6 75@5 25
Common stock steers of 800 to 1,000 lbs... 4 25@4 75

The following were the daily aggregate sales of cattle, as recorded in the sale books of Washington Lowrie, weighmaster:

	Head.
Monday, November 29	284
Tuesday, November 30	172
Wednesday, December 1	208
Thursday, December 2	172
Friday, December 3	113
Saturday, December 4	39
Total for week	1,497
Week ending November 27	1,968
Week ending November 20	2,088
Week ending November 13	2,422
Week ending November 6	2,102

It will be seen from the above that there has been a gradual falling off in the sales each week for the last three months, since October.

HOGS—The run has been middling heavy this week and up to Thursday the market ruled dull. Since Friday there has been a little more brisk, in fact prices here advanced a shade yesterday. For the past seventy-four hours the arrivals have not been heavy but the prospects are that there will be a good supply on hand for the first part of the incoming week. We quote them selling at

Good to choice mixed lots... $10 75 to $11 00
For good to choice mixed lots... 9 75 to 10 00
For rough and light hogs... 9 75 to 9 75

The sales of hogs for the past week as shown from the scale books kept by John G. Imhoff, weighmaster, were as follows:

	Head.
Monday, Nov. 29	2,707
Tuesday, Nov. 30	1,351
Wednesday, Dec. 1	1,577
Thursday, Dec. 2	2,253
Friday, Dec. 3	2,128
Saturday, Dec. 4	1,174
Total for week	11,068
Week ending November 27	11,679
Week ending November 20	10,003
Week ending November 13	13,819
Week ending November 6	10,124

At the close to-day there were few in the yards to sell.

SHEEP.—The run has not been so heavy this week by 400 and yet prices have ruled low, and there was a much better feeling yesterday and to-day. We quote prices as follows:

Sheep weighing 85 to 90 lbs... $4 25@4 50
Decent to fair sheep... 3 50@4 00
Common 70 to 75 lb sheep... 3 00@3 25
Some extra sheep brought from... 5 00@5 50

The sales of sheep as shown by the scale books, kept by W. H. Conner, for the past week are as follows:

Monday, November 29	336 head.
Tuesday, November 30	1,315 "
Wednesday, December 1	2,614 "
Thursday, December 2	2,351 "
Friday, December 3	1,499 "
Saturday, December 4	721 "
Total for week	8,569 head.
Week ending November 27	12,127 "
Week ending November 20	11,609 "
Week ending November 13	12,000 "
Week ending November 6	10,124 "

There was one lot of sheep sold by J. H. Aurentz to J. o. Taylor of 161 head, weighing 17,270 pounds, at the rate by Jacob L. Wuning, of Harrison county, Ohio, at 7c per pound. These were the best weighed in the yards for a year as to quality.

SHIPMENTS.

From J. H. Grayson we have the following report of shipments East for the week ending December 4th, 1869:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Monday	38	4,446	227	132
Tuesday	661	2,725	1,052	18
Wednesday	690	1,795	5,248	34
Thursday	1,667	1,527	2,852	34
Friday	1,058	2,945	2,745	27
Saturday	466	2,918	835	31
Total	3,581	16,209	12,887	259

SALES.

The following sales of cattle, hogs and sheep were made during the past week, of which we have the prices. Some other sales were made, of which we have no reported prices:

CATTLE.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	Kelly	19	7,630	$4 00
Holmes, L & G	Hager	34	29,220	6 99
Holmes, L & G	Gillett & Co	37	31,430	5 99
Holmes, L & G	Gillett & Co	1	1,450	5 99
Holmes, L & G	Kelly	19	16,500	6 00
Holmes, L & G	W D Moore	20	19,960	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Kelly	72	67,120	5 75
Holmes, L & G	Hall	19	20,750	6 25
Holmes, L & G	Auli	19	19,840	5 75
Holmes, L & G	Volk	24	17,060	4 50
Holmes, L & G	Briggs	8	9,570	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Cartwrightman	23	19,140	4 50
Homes, L & G	Harrzell	19	18,850	5 50
Holmes, L & G	Todd	6	6,070	5 50
Holmes, L & G	Todd	1	1,680	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Todd	19	21,400	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Todd	4	4,600	6 50
Holmes, L & G	Todd	4	3,890	6 50
Holmes, L & G	Todd	1	1,250	6 50
Holmes, L & G	Todd	57	57,450	6 50
Holmes, L & G	Martin	15	18,170	7 00
Holmes, L & G	Todd	8	8,320	7 00
Holmes, L & G	Todd	24	21,560	4 62
Holmes, L & G	Bodley	26	27,490	7 00
Smith & Blue	Wright & Moore	19	16,900	5 62
Smith & Blue	Rowe	19	17,210	6 90
Smith & Blue	B Buch	18	14,430	5 00
Smith & Blue	J Buch	1	1,260	5 00
Smith & Blue	P Cleaves	3		120 00
Smith & Blue	T Hollenseen	20	14,300	4 49
Smith & Blue	O Hollenseen	19	17,100	4 50
Orr & W	James Auli	5	4,310	5 25
Orr & W	James Auli	1 c	1,000	5 00
Orr & W	James Auli	3 b	2,180	5 50
Orr & W	James Auli	19	18,000	5 00
John Hunt	P Duffy	8	11,990	7 00
Orr & W	Bell	12	11,460	5 00
Ward & Leow	P Clemens	34	40,150	
Orr & W	Bell	19	19,000	6 75
Ward & Leow	Wright & M	22	22,610	4 99
Ward & Leow	Wright & M	36	40,230	4 75
Carter & B	Lamb & M	34	40,360	6 45
Ward & Leow	Lowry	24	23,930	5 25
Ward & Leow	Wright & M	6	5,050	4 75
Farrell	Morgan	25	24,250	5 00
Osterling	Auli	28	41,160	8 00
McLain	Kelly	38	37,750	4 99
Boyle & Bro	Miller	18	20,650	6 75
Moore	Kraull	21	19,350	6 00
Bland & Leow	Wright & M		3,920	4 50

SHEEP.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	188	17,180	$4 25
Holmes, L & G	H Davis	210	by the hd.	3 37
Holmes, L & G	E H Davis	190	14,640	4 75
Holmes, L & G	E H Davis	180	16,930	4 75
Holmes, L & G	Taylor	34	by the hd.	4 00
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	98	8,670	4 25
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	250	24,500	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	268	18,980	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	117	9,670	4 12
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	117	9,670	4 12
Holmes, L & G	Hardwick	412	37,730	5 00
Holmes, L & G	E H Davis	394	31,720	5 50
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	107	8,240	4 25
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	207	15,550	4 25
Orr & W	Pidcock	19	1,900	3 75
Smith & Blue	E H Davis	107	8,050	3 00
Smith & Blue	E H Davis	276	19,320	3 00
Smith & Blue	E H Davis	110	8,300	3 75
Smith & Blue	E H Davis	19	1,900	3 00
Smith & Blue	J N Pidcock	200	14,200	3 25
Smith & Blue	E H Davis	188	13,720	3 50

Sold by.	Sold for.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B.	A Reese	93	7,530	3 37
Hazlewood & B.	J Nethaniel	120	9,720	3 37
Hazlewood & B.	J Bowman	192	14,070	3 35
Hazlewood & B.	M Young	87	6,960	3 37
Hazlewood & B.	M Carter	421	35,910	4 12
Hargave & T.	J Bowman	72	5,990	3 37
Hedges & T.	J Holmes	181	14,180	3 50
Hedges & T.	J Stewart	258	19,350	3 50
Hedges & T.	A Dennison	194	13,230	3 50

Bought by.	From whom.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Imhoff & Co.	Smith	84	7,280	$4 00
Imhoff & Co.	Head & Graham	191	23,040	10 40
Imhoff & Co.	Stoops	24	2,910	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	H Henderson	98	23,410	10 50
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes & L	19	2,280	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes & L	119	27,790	10 40
Imhoff & Co.	Gilchrist & Co	184	27,260	10 40
Imhoff & Co.	Gilchrist & Co	101	27,260	10 40
Imhoff & Co.	Imhoff & Co	19	2,000	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	W Hedges	97	23,650	10 40
Imhoff & Co.	W Hedges	219	47,110	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Hedges	49	10,580	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Smith & Blue	218	47,110	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Gilchrist & Co	49	11,960	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	Gilchrist & Co	24	5,760	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	Gilchrist & Co	76	20,280	10 12
Imhoff & Co.	Gilchrist & Co	106	25,530	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	Imphoff & Co	45	10,810	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	Imhoff & Co	45	10,810	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	W Hedges	329	76,000	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	W & Phillis	214	50,960	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Hedges	81	20,920	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Smith	84	20,160	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Vesit &	91	21,730	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Gilchrist & Co	49	11,960	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	W Newport	107	24,800	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	Vesler & B	100	24,800	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	Vesler & B	19	4,560	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	Eswith	31	7,595	9 75
Imhoff & Co.	W Newport	78	18,720	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Watson	79	19,820	10 05
Imhoff & Co.	Watson	19	4,750	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	Imhoff & Co	61	19,320	11 05
Imhoff & Co.	Imhoff & Co	61	17,700	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	Watson	42	10,110	10 05
Imhoff & Co.	W Newport	84	20,160	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	W Newport	54	10,800	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Hedges	45	10,350	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	W Newport	117	27,860	9 75
Imhoff & Co.	W Newport	84	20,160	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	W Newport	82	19,270	9 75
Imhoff & Co.	W Newport	84	20,160	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	H G Imhoff	95	24,700	10 85
Imhoff & Co.	H Hedges	45	10,350	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	W Gillett & Co	81	20,250	10 00
Orr & W.	Gilchrist & Co	41	9,970	10 05
Orr & W.	W Hedges	17	4,080	9 60
Orr & W.	Emerick & Co	41	9,020	10 00
Orr & W.	W Hedges	63	14,490	9 00
Orr & W.	D Mentzer	3	840	9 50
Orr & W.	W Hedges	22	4,950	9 00
Orr & W.	Woodland & Co	81	20,970	10 85
Orr & W.	W Hedges	21	5,070	10 00
Orr & W.	Vesler & B	40	10,820	10 75
Orr & W.	W Hedges	15	3,810	9 62
Orr & W.	A Watson	19	4,750	10 00
Orr & W.	A Watson	95	9,010	10 00
Orr & W.	W Newport	149	33,480	9 62

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold closed at 123¾@123¾.

NEW YORK, December 7—P. M.

THE MESSAGE IN WALL STREET.

The President's Message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury are much discussed to-day. In the main they are satisfactory to the mercantile community, but do not meet with the general approval of Wall street speculators.

FAILURE.

The failure of N. B. Falconer & Co., importers of British dry goods, is announced. Their indebtedness is entirely in Europe, and no one here is affected. They offer to settle on the basis of 13s 6d sterling on the pound sterling. The suspension of B. L. Lober & Co., dry goods merchants, is also announced. Liabilities over $200,000.

MONEY.

Money closed active at 7 ₱ cent. on call.

STERLING

Dull at 108¾@108¾.

GOLD

Firmer; opened at 123¾, touched 123¾, and closed at 123¾@123¾, carrying rates 3@7 ₱ cent. Clearances $8,000,000. The Sub-Treasurer sold a million at 122 67-100@122¾.

GOVERNMENTS

Advanced ¼ ₱ cent, in sympathy with gold and advancing rates abroad. Coupon '81, 118¾@119; do '62, 115¾@115¾; do '64, 113¾@113¾; do '65, 113¾@113¾; do new, 115¾@115¾; do '67, 115¾@116; do '68, 115¾@116; 10-40s, 103¾@103¾; Pacific, 107¾@108.

STATE BONDS

Firm. Missouris, 90; old Tennessees, 59¾; new do, 44¾; old Virginias, 49; new do, 53; old North Carolinas 43¾; new do, 32¾.

STOCKS.

The railway market was more active, with an advance in some leading shares. The chief activity and advance were in St. Paul, Northwestern, Lake Shore and Reading. The market closed strong but unsettled. Among the miscellaneous shares, Pacific Mail was the feature, and advanced to 51¼. Express shares are higher, with more demand.

Canton 59¾; Cumberland 25¾; Western Union 34¾; Quicksilver 37¾; do preferred, 70; Adams Express 53; American 93¾; Wells-Fargo 18¾; American 39¾; United States 50¾; Pacific Mail 50¾@51¼; New York Central Consolidated 91¾; Erie 27; do preferred 43¾; Hudson 130; Harlem 135; Hudson Scrip, 83¾; Reading, 99¾; Michigan Central, 129¾; Lake Shore, 87; Illinois Central, 134½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; do preferred, 86¾; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 72¾; do preferred, 86¾; Wabash, 52; do preferred 76; Fort Wayne, 87¼; Terre Haute 26¾; do preferred 56; Ohio and Mississippi, 25¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 94¾.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Boston prices: Calumet, 50; Hecla, 75; Franklin, 8; Quincy 30.

Sub-Treasury balance $89,816,472.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 7—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, low ordinary 25c; good ordinary 29c; net receipts 1,200 bales; gross 2,000; exports to Great Britain 3,927 bales; coastwise 1,000; sales 3,000 bales; stock 179,000 bales. Flour—Receipts 15,000 bbls; market dull and 5@10c lower; sales 6,700 bbls at $4 65@5 50 for superfine State and Western; $5 60@6 25 for extra State; $5 20@6 25 for extra western; $6 10@6 45 for white wheat extra western; $6 25@7 00 for round hoop Ohio; $6 60@6 90 for extra St. Louis; $6 25 to 9 00 for good to choice do. Rye flour dull. Corn meal dull; sales 200 bbls Brandywine at $5 10@5 25, and 100 bbls Jersey at $5 00. Wheat—Receipts 25,000 bush; 5@6c lower, closing at $1 04@1 05 for red winter; $1 08@1 09 for amber winter; $1 09@1 10 for white Canada in bond; 98c@$1 00 for white Western; $1 00@1 01 for No. 2 spring; $1 02@1 03 for Canada West, and $1 04@1 05 for amber do; sales of 25,000 bush at $1 04@1 05 for No. 2 spring; $1 08@1 09 for heavy amber; $1 09@1 10 for white Canada; $1 10@1 11 for white Western; $1 08@1 12 for amber winter; $1 08@1 12 for No. 1 spring; $1 13@1 14 for white winter; $1 15@1 16 for white Genesee; $1 17@1 18 for white Michigan; $1 18@1 19 for white Kentucky; $1 20@1 21 for white Indiana; $1 22@1 23 for white Illinois; $1 24@1 25 for white Chicago; $1 26@1 27 for white Milwaukee; $1 28@1 29 for white Iowa; $1 30@1 31 for white Minnesota; $1 32@1 33 for white Nebraska; $1 34@1 35 for white California; $1 36@1 37 for white Oregon; $1 38@1 39 for white Dakota; $1 40@1 41 for white Utah; $1 42@1 43 for white Nevada; $1 44@1 45 for white Colorado; $1 46@1 47 for white Montana; $1 48@1

The Daily Commercial.

EXECUTION

OF

ZACHARY TAYLOR HOCKINBERRY,

For the Murder of Miss Annie McCandless—Scenes in the Jail—Particulars of the Execution.

The majesty of the law has been again vindicated, and another victim added to the long list of those who have forfeited their lives as a penalty for the crimes committed by them against society at large. Yesterday afternoon Zachary Taylor Hockinberry, who was recently convicted of the killing of his cousin Miss Annie McCandless, in Butler county, suffered the extreme penalty inflicted by the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the crime of murder in the first degree.

This is the first occurrence of the kind that has taken place in Butler county since the execution of the Indian, Samuel Mohawk, for the murder of Mrs. Wigdon and her five children, near Brownington, in the northwestern part of the county, in the summer of 1843.

THE CRIME

For which Hockinberry was committed on the night of the 3d of October, 1868. The facts are briefly as follows: Z. T. Hockinberry had became enamored of his cousin, Annie McCandless, and because she refused to listen to his suit, determined to destroy her beauty and disfigure her, as he expressed it, and keep her from ever marrying any one else. His whole mind seemed bent to the accomplishment of this. At sundry times he attempted to "shoot across the face," but, as he said, to kill her, but to make her so ugly that nobody else would marry her. On the evening of the fatal occurrence, he had loaded a gun with slugs, and going to her house while she and the balance of the family were at supper, fired through the window and lodged the entire contents of the gun in her head. At first he was not suspected, and others were blamed for doing the foul deed. He had all the actions of Hockinberry, he was finally arrested and charged with the crime, which he then avoided only denied. On his trial he was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death. About the time he was sentenced he made a confession to Rev. Kroeger, all a copy of which was published in full in the COMMERCIAL.

In this confession he also acknowledged the burning of his uncle's barn. Subsequent to this he made another confession, which was published in Saturday morning's paper, and which not only reiterated what he had said in the former one, but also threw some light upon an attempted burglary which had occurred in Butler in 1865.

On the Sabbath previous to the execution

PRAYER WAS OFFERED UP

In all the churches of the town for the salvation of the prisoner, by the respective ministers, and some of them accompanied their sermons with remarks fitted to the occasion. Some of the ministers were averse so far as to deliver sermons on capital punishment.

SACRAMENT WAS ADMINISTERED

On the Sabbath previous to the execution, a prayer meeting was held in the jail room, for the benefit of the condemned. The services were witnessed by a few friends of the prisoner, who had been admitted for the occasion. Rev. Mr. Geisy, of the United Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Fritz, of the English Lutheran, and Rev. Mr. Stevens, of the M. E. Church, were in attendance. The services were impressive. The Reverend gentlemen exhorted the prisoner to look for hail to Jesus, on whom all must rely, and to further prepare himself to meet the awful fate which awaited him like a man and a Christian; to place full reliance in our Savior's promises, His forgiveness for all the crimes committed in the body. After singing and prayer, the Lord's Supper was administered to the prisoner by the Rev. Mr. Fritz.

During the administration of the sacrament and the preceding remarks, the prisoner evinced no feeling, but had that look of careless indifference which characterized him during his trial and with which he received the decree of death. Whether he may have been deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, but failed to show it by outward signs.

After the services were over several of those present made an effort to enter into conversation with him, but by asking him questions, but signally failed, as his answers were jerking monosyllables. The conversation was put to him whether he felt that his peace was made with God. He answered, "I do."

THE PRISONER

Was about twenty-one years of age, with a youthful, boyish appearance; five feet eight or nine inches in height, of rather slender build and weighing, when in good health, somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred and sixty pounds, but at present his weight would scarcely exceed one hundred and thirty-five pounds, owing to his long confinement. His beard was light, very heavy and always kept closely shaven; mustache not heavy, and of a light color; hair, flaxen, but since his incarceration has become looked a person straight in the face, and looked down to the ground, when addressed. His features were regular and well shaped; forehead high and commanding, the base of the brain broad. The top of the head inclined to be flat, denoting. As a whole appearance of that reverence was wanting. The neck was inclined to be heavy, such as one sees in the insanity found on a person of his build, and the lower jaw full and heavy. The appearance of the prisoner, as he is now out-looks—he seemed like a man capable of doing the deed for which he was executed, and would probably have committed more crimes had it not been for an almost total lack of energy and discretion.

THE LAST DAY.

The morning of the fatal day was spent in close communion with God. The ministers who had been in attendance previously conducted the exercises, shortly after one o'clock the Sheriff, accompanied by his deputies, the jury, and some of the prisoner's friends, entered the jail yard, where the scaffold had been erected.

THE SCAFFOLD

Was made of good, sound white pine, and had a drop of three and one-half feet. It was simply an open box frame, composed of solid pine scantling, fastened together with wedges, instead of nails or pins, for the purpose of speedy removal or erection, having two upright scantlings thirteen feet four inches high, with cross bar laid rigidly for the purpose of attaching the rope. The trap doors were four feet from the floor, and opened by a spring, which was sprung by a mechanism of the simplest kind. It had a surface of four by eight feet, and was reached from below by seven steps. It was placed in the north-eastern corner of the jail room.

THE EXECUTION.

Shortly before two P. M., the sheriff entered the cell of the condemned and the latter returned accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Fritz, followed by the prisoner, whose arms were pinioned behind him. The prisoner ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and did not appear to be in the least disconcerted by what was about to transpire. He was dressed in a neat fitting black cloth suit, white shirt, turn down paper collar and black necktie, having his boots highly polished. On mounting the scaffold he knelt immediately knelt and repeated the Lord's prayer after the Rev. Mr. Fritz. He was then asked if he had anything to say. At this question he appeared slightly confused, but not from his composure, but from not being accustomed to speaking, and merely frowned and said all that he intended to say, and would ask all to take warning from his fate.

Upon concluding the remarks, the sheriff adjusted the white cap over his head and adjusted the rope, and was requested to leave the scaffold, when Hockinberry shook his hand with each one, and the cap was removed. He then offered up a prayer, after which the cap was replaced and the scaffold cleared. At twenty minutes past two, P. M., the trap was sprung and the lie in store for the fate and a sudden jerk condemned's neck, so that he died within seven minutes, without a struggle.

After hanging twenty two minutes life was pronounced extinct by the physicians attending, and the body was cut down and delivered to his uncle, who placed it in a metallic coffin for burial.

INCIDENTS.

When the Sheriff assembled his jury to witness the execution, he propounded the following questions, which seem out of place: "Are there any city reporters present?" No answer. "I don't want any," and if any of the jurors are taking notes I wish them to refrain." No one replied—yet some notes were taken. The Sheriff's action reminded us of a remark made by Shakespeare—"Thus brief authority," &c.

A SHOW BY THE SHERIFF.

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About three o'clock yesterday afternoon an exciting runaway took place on Penn avenue. It seems that a man named Robert A. Kane left his team standing on the avenue mentioned while he went into the freight depot of the Cleveland railroad to see about some grain. While in there, a locomotive crossed from the railroad yard to Liberty street, and the horse taking fright, ran off, running upon the sidewalk and keeping it for three squares, or until he reached Fourteenth street, where officer Roger O'Mara stopped him. Hydrants, hitching posts, awnings and everything the runaway encountered were swept away and the front of a new house being erected by Mr. Siebert, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, was torn off. It was only a temporary front, however, and there was not very much damage done to the house. Officer O'Mara did not know but what the runaway had been occasioned through carelessness on the part of Kane, and when the latter came up, he was arrested and conveyed to the look-up. After hearing the facts, Captain Graham discharged Kane, feeling satisfied that he was not to blame for the runaway. No person, we believe, was injured by the runaway.

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RAILROAD CASUALTY.

Collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

Complete List of the Casualties, &c.

A terrible accident occurred at Manor Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about twenty-five miles from the city, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock Monday night, resulting in the almost total wrecking of the Mail train, and a portion of the freight train No. 4; the killing of one person, and the injuring of several others—one mortally. From the railroad officials, and also from passengers on the train, we glean the following particulars concerning

THE ACCIDENT.

It seems that the Mail train, consisting of three passenger coaches, one smoking and two baggage or express cars, drawn by Engine No. 324, Thomas Wilson, engineer, and H. C. Woods, conductor, arrived at Manor Station, a few minutes behind time. When the train came to be started, it was found that the chains of the patent draw-bar had fouled, and the officers of the train got off and went beneath the cars for the purpose of ascertaining what was wrong and repairing the defect. While thus engaged, they observed the last freight train, under charge of Conductor Jno. Doran and conductor Alexander Wynne, coming down the grade beyond Manor Station. It was coming at a full rate of speed, and the officers of the Mail train, knowing that a collision was inevitable, had barely time to escape from under the cars when the freight train struck them. Fortunately, all did not succeed to be in the least disconcerted by what was about to transpire. He was dressed in a neat fitting black cloth suit, white shirt, turn down paper collar and black necktie, having his boots highly polished. On mounting the scaffold he knelt immediately knelt and repeated the Lord's prayer after the Rev. Mr. Fritz. He was then asked if he had anything to say. At this question he appeared slightly confused, not from his composure, but from not being accustomed to speaking, and merely frowned and said all that he intended to say, and would ask all to take warning from his fate.

Upon concluding the remarks, the sheriff adjusted the white cap over his head and adjusted the rope, and was requested to leave the scaffold, when Hockinberry shook his hand with each one, and the cap was removed. He then offered up a prayer, after which the cap was replaced and the scaffold cleared. At twenty minutes past two, P. M., the trap was sprung and the lie in store for the fate and a sudden jerk condemned's neck, so that he died within seven minutes, without a struggle.

After hanging twenty two minutes life was pronounced extinct by the physicians attending, and the body was cut down and delivered to his uncle, who placed it in a metallic coffin for burial.

INCIDENTS.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

MONDAY, December 6.

C. W. Robb, Esq., presented the commission of Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, Associate Judge, for ten years from date, whereupon the said honorary read the same, and the oath of office was duly administered by Judge Hampton.

E. W. H. Schenley and wife, vs. Karnes Bracken. Action for damages sustained by the plaintiffs in consequence of the defendant removing sand from their premises. A motion for non-suit was made, and the Court will render a decision on the motion to-morrow.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Amy A. Johnston vs. Edmund D. Smith. Action for damages sustained by reason of a breach of marriage. The plaintiff is a young widow, a resident of Chicago, and the defendant resides at East Liberty, in this county, and is employed at the stock yards on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The damages are laid at $10,000.

Messrs. Robb and Fulton appear for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Moreland, Moore and Kerr for the defendant.

Amy A. Johnston, being sworn, testified in substance: Resided in Chicago, 941 State street, in March, 1867; was then single—a widow; have not since married; am over twenty-one years of age; was then acquainted with defendant; he had visited my house.

It was admitted that prior to the 20th of March, 1867, the date of the alleged promise of marriage, defendant had visited plaintiff at her house in Chicago.]

Witness continued: Mr. Smith became displeased, for some cause, and remained away for some four weeks prior to the 20th of March, 1867. On that day he called at my house; we went down town together; returned and took tea together. He got to talking about his being about going to Europe; he was married before; I married Mr. Johnston, to William Burt, in Cleveland, Ohio. He died. I married Johnston two years after Burt's death. I had no child to my last husband; had a boy by my second husband, who is still living. Lived with my sister, at Cleveland, and went with her to Detroit. My maiden name was Amy Seaman.

Defendant's counsel proposed to ask the witness whether she had not instituted a suit against Mr. Smith in Chicago for breach of promise of marriage, and whether she had not been paid a large sum of money. Objected to by Brown, the sum of $1,200, on withdrawing said suit.

The plaintiff's counsel objected, on the ground that it was not cross-examination. Objection sustained.

Cross-examination continued—Met Mr. Smith at my house on the 20th of March; don't think he was there twice; came first in the afternoon; have no recollection where he went; don't recollect going to the office of the notary; he took tea with me that evening; did not breakfast with him on the next day; he called till about eight o'clock in the evening; we remained in the house all the time; he did not in my chamber while he stayed; the proposition of marriage was made in my house, in the evening; the proposition came from him. He had been gone three or four weeks, and expected being away so long. He said he had made up his mind that I was just as good as he was, and he would not marry me, no matter what public opinion was. Saw him again that same week. He came in the evening, and I think he took tea. Think he did not remain all night.

Defendant's counsel asked—What room did you occupy that night, while he was there?

Plaintiff's counsel objected.

The Court—What has that to do with the case, even though they may have occupied the same room?

Mr. Moreland—It will certainly go far—very far—towards mitigating damages, if it does not absolve him altogether from the contract.

The Court sustained the objection of the plaintiff's counsel.

Cross-examination continued—In April, 1868, resided at 931 State street, Chicago. Letters shown to witness—and identified by her, as her writing. Note that letter to Mrs. Hickman. Became acquainted with him in Chicago. On the 20th of May, 1867, owned houses in Chicago. The small one had been deeded to me in my name. The other I held by buying and paying for it. Mr. Smith gave me the money to pay for the other house—$2,250. It was about the 20th of May that I got the money. Mr. Smith also bought the small house, and had the deed made in my name. I sold the large house for $1,300, in the spring of 1868. The small house I sold at his request for $500. I went into business—the money—confectionery and ice cream business. I signed both deeds of sale myself. Previous to March, 1867, I kept boarders, and carried on a boarding house. During the 28th of March, 1867, I was doing nothing. In the fall of 1867 I took some boarders. In the summer I had boarders. In March, 1867, at the time of the promise of marriage I had no property except what Mr. Smith had given me. I owned more property then than I ever owned in my life before. The deeds were executed and delivered, and that a man representing himself as Martin Dinsmore had obtained the deeds of the stock-yard cows as owner of a lot of wool he wished to sell, and after I had received the deeds I went to the cars and, in and thinking they had struck a place to get a large lot of first-class wool, gave the consent as possible encouragement.

He then departed, and on Friday last visited Messrs. Barker & Co. and said the wool would be in on Saturday. As stated, it arrived on that day, and after being removed from the cars to Messrs. Barker & Co.'s warehouse, by a man representing himself as Martin Dinsmore, the latter sent word to me that he had arrived. I was a member of the firm of Wm. Barker, Jr., & Co., wool dealers, No. 72 Smithfield street, it seems that on Monday of last week, a well dressed and respectable looking young man called at the establishment of Messrs. Barker & Co., who, by the way, are the largest wool dealers in the city, and stated that he had a lot of wool to sell. A bargain was effected at once, the firm agreeing to take all the wool he could furnish, at the market value. Being pressed for money, the said Martin Dinsmore, son of John Dinsmore, a wealthy old farmer, residing at Dinsmore station, some thirty miles out the Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Cincinnati Railroad, called upon